REPORT

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1924-25

(Ending 30th June 1925)

Karnataka State Archives,
(Departmental Library)
Accession No. 1129(31)

BANGALORE:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS
1925

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.—*General and Political.*

SECTION.		PAGE
i.	Movements of His Highness the Maharaja, His Highness the Yuvaraja and the Members of Government	1
ii.	Political	2
iii.	The Mysore Representative Assembly	2
iv.	Economic Conference	3
v.	Important events and Administrative Measures	4

CHAPTER II.—*Administration of Land.*

i.	Occupied area and tenure	7
ii.	Land survey and settlement	7
iii.	Land revenue	8
iv.	Inam settlement	8

CHAPTER III.—*Protection.*

i.	Legislation	9
ii.	Military	10
iii.	Police	12
iv.	Extradition	15
v.	Criminal justice	15
vi.	Civil justice	18
vii.	Prisons	20
viii.	Registration of assurances	21
ix.	Municipal administration	21
x.	Administration of District Funds	23

CHAPTER IV.—*Production and Distribution.*

i.	Season and rainfall	25
ii.	Agriculture	26
iii.	Labour and wages	30
iv.	Manufactures, arts and industries	30
v.	Trade and commerce	34
vi.	Associations for banking, trading, etc.	34
vii.	Transfers of land	38
viii.	Condition of the people	38
ix.	Forest	38
x.	Geology	43
xi.	Mines and explosives	44
xii.	Public Works	45
xiii.	Electrical Department	49
xiv.	Railways	50
xv.	Post and Telegraph Offices	52

CHAPTER V.—*Revenue and Finance.*

		PAGE
i.	Revenue and finance	53
ii.	Excise	55
iii.	Income-tax	58
iv.	Stamps	59
v.	State Life Insurance	60
vi.	Government savings banks	61

CHAPTER VI.—*Vital Statistics and Medical Services.*

i.	Births, deaths and epidemics	62
ii.	Progress of sanitation	33
iii.	Vaccination	64
iv.	Vaccine Institute	64
v.	Hospitals and Dispensaries	65
vi.	Special hospitals	65
vii.	Public Health Institute and Chemical Laboratory	66

CHAPTER VII.—*Public Instructions.*

i.	University of Mysore	67
ii.	Education	69
iii.	Encouragement to authors	77
iv.	Literature	77

CHAPTER VIII.—*Miscellaneous.*

i.	Muzrai	78
ii.	Amrut Mahal	79
iii.	Archæology	80
iv.	Government Press	80
v.	Stationery	81
vi.	Meteorology	81
vii.	Horticulture and Public Gardens	81
viii.	Hill Stations	83
ix.	Government Museum	83
x.	Printing Presses and Periodicals	83
xi.	Libraries	83
xii.	Stores Purchase Committee	84

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

Appendices I to XXV (*Vide* separate Table of contents elsewhere) ... ... Pages i—xxxiii

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE FOR THE YEAR 1924-25 ENDING 30TH JUNE 1925.

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

For particulars concerning.—

Situation and area, Boundaries, Physical features and Population.	Reference is invited to paragraphs 1 to 7 of the General Administration Report for 1911-12 and to page 68 of the Report for 1920-21.

Particulars concerning.—

Ancient History, The Ruling Family, The System of Administration and Administrative Divisions.	Will be found in paragraphs 3 to 11 and 13 to 15 of the General Administration Report for 1907-08.

i. Movements of His Highness the Maharaja and the Members of Government.

Movements of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

1. HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA proceeded during the year on a tour to Northern India on two occasions. The first tour was for a month from 14th November 1924 in the course of which His Highness visited Dehra Dun. During the second tour commencing from 29th March 1925 and lasting till the end of May, His Highness visited Nainital and Bhadrinath. His Highness the Maharaja stayed at Ootacamund for over a week in October 1924. His Highness was in residence in Bangalore for over six weeks in December 1924 and January 1925.

Movements of His Highness the Yuvaraja.

2. His Highness the Yuvaraja stayed at Ootacamund for six weeks in September and October 1924. His Highness proceeded to Calcutta at the end of November 1924 and halted for about three weeks. During the last week of December 1924 His Highness proceeded to Madras and stayed for nearly 4 weeks. After again staying at Ootacamund for 3 weeks in February 1925, His Highness sailed to Europe on the 12th March 1925.

Movements of the Dewan and Members of Council.

3. THE DEWAN, RAJAMANTRA DHURINA SIR ALBION RAJKUMAR BANERJI, KT., C.S.I., C.I.E., visited in August 1924 parts of the Mysore District, affected by floods, to make detailed enquiries and to supervise relief operations. In September 1924 he spent some time in Ootacamund. In November he inspected the Krishnarajasagara and the Electric Works at Sivasamudram. In May 1925, he visited Nandi to preside over the Vokkaligara Conference. Mushir-Ul-Mulk, Mr. Mir Hamza Husein who officiated as Dewan during the absence of Sir Banerji on leave toured from 12th to 22nd March 1925 in the Districts of Tumkur, Hassan, Shimoga and Kadur, attended the All India Jain Conference held at Sravanabelagola in the Hassan District on 14th March 1925 and inspected the Bhadravathi Iron Works and certain areas affected by floods. As First Member of Council, he toured in the Mysore and Hassan Districts between 30th July and 5th August 1924.

4. MR. K. R. SRINIVASA IYENGAR, First Member of Council, toured towards the end of July and the beginning of August 1924, in the Kadur and Shimoga Districts to visit the parts affected by floods. In October 1924, he visited the Somanathapur temple in the Mysore District, and the Kolar Gold Fields in

November 1924. In March 1925, he attended the All India Jain Conference held at Sravanabelagola and also toured in parts of the Tumkur District. In May 1925 he inspected the Bhadravathi Iron Works and also toured in certain interior parts of the Kadur and Shimoga Districts to inspect the working of the Malnad and Ghat Forests in these Districts. In June 1925 he visited the Kalale temple in the Mysore District.

5. MR. K. CHANDY, Second Member of Council, visited Kolar in the first week of March 1925 and the Nandi Hill Station in the second week of April 1925.

ii. Political.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Connaught's Visit.

6. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Connaught paid a visit to the State in March 1925. In Mysore City Their Royal Highnesses were accorded an enthusiastic reception. During their stay in the State, Their Royal Highnesses visited places of interest in Mysore City and in the historic town of Seringapatam.

Surplus Revenue of the Civil and Military Station.

7. The question of surplus revenue of the Civil and Military Station which was under correspondence with the Government of India for some years past, was settled during the year and the new agreement came into effect commencing with the surplus revenue of the Station for 1924-25 payable to the State in 1925-26. According to this agreement, the State will receive ¾ths of the annual surplus calculated with reference to a datum line representing the normal annual expenditure on the Administration of the Tract, the remaining ¼th being credited to the Tract for development purposes. All income from productive works financed from the Revenues of the Civil and Military Station will be treated as the Revenue of the Assigned Tract and in the event of the capital of any productive work being found both by the Tract and the Station Municipality, the net revenues will be shared by them in the ratio of their contribution towards that capital.

The Subsidy.

8. The annual subsidy of 35 lakhs of rupees was paid to the British Government on the appointed dates.

The British Resident.

9. The Hon'ble Mr. C. C. Watson, C.I.E., I.C.S., continued as British Resident in Mysore till the 31st August 1924. The Hon'ble Mr. W. P. Barton, C.S.I., C.I.E., returned from leave and assumed charge of the Office of the Resident on the 1st September 1924 and continued till the 27th June 1925 when the Hon'ble Mr. S. E. Pears, C.S.I., C.I.E., assumed charge of the Office of the Resident.

iii. The Mysore Representative Assembly.

10. There were two Sessions of the Representative Assembly, the first during the Dasara Season of the year 1924 and the second, immediately after the Birthday Season of His Highness the Maharaja in 1925 for the discussion of the Budget. At the Dasara meeting, the Assembly was consulted in regard to four bills, *viz.*, (1) the Bill to amend the Criminal Tribes Regulation, (2) the Bill to amend the Vaccination Regulation, (3) the Bill to amend the Chief Court Regulation and (4) the Bill to provide for the levy of coffee cess. The assembly approved of the general principles of the first two bills and the fourth. The opinion of the House was divided in regard to the third. Besides the above, two notes—one, on a revised scheme of Local Self-Government and the other regarding reciprocity between Hindus and Mahomedans in the matter of the stoppage of music before mosques and cow killing—drawn up at the instance of Government, were also taken up for consideration and the various suggestions made by the members were noted for consideration. Eighteen out of 22 general resolutions were moved at the meeting. Besides these, 5 special resolutions were admitted and moved, two relating to the revised rules regarding the Mysore Civil Service and three relating to the amendment of the Municipal Regulation. One hundred and thirty out of 175 representations were discussed.

11. At the Budget Session held in June 1925, 43 interpellations were answered. The report of the Special Committee on the facilities to be given to members of Representative Assembly and Legislative Council was placed before the Assembly. There was an adjournment motion regarding the low percentage of

passes in the last Lower Secondary Examination and the resolution on the subject was ultimately withdrawn, after Government had explained that a Special Committee had been appointed to go into the question. The general discussion on the draft Budget occupied three full days of the Session and more than 60 members participated therein. There were 36 resolutions on the Budget, 25 of which were withdrawn by the members after discussion, 10 were accepted by Government and 1 was pressed to a division and lost. Besides these, 9 resolutions on general subjects were also taken up, of which 2 were accepted by the Government, 1 was put to the vote and passed, 3 withdrawn and the remaining 3 were pressed to a division and lost. Of the 85 representations sent up, only 36 could be taken up at the meeting and the remainder not discussed for want of time.

iv. Economic Conference.

12. During the year the three Boards of Agriculture, Education, and Industries and Commerce drew up a comprehensive programme as the basis of their work for the year, comprising subjects classified under different groups and entrusted to Select Committees for investigation and report. Government passed orders on some of the recommendations of the Boards.

Board of Industries and Commerce.

13. The Board consisting of 7 official and 13 non-official members met four times during the year. Five Sub-Committees were formed which met six times in all. A programme of work covering 36 subjects was drawn up. Eight subjects were under various stages of discussion and consideration. Six subjects were discussed and recommendations submitted to Government, *viz.*, (1) Development of Lac Industry, (2) Development of Minor and Cottage Industries, (3) Deputation of an officer to Burma for training in Lacquerware Industry, (4) Hand Spinning of Yarn, (5) Manufacture of Paper and Paper pulp and (6) the Development of Cart Wheel Industry. Orders were passed by Government sanctioning the recommendations of the Board with regard to 1, 2 and 4. With regard to (2) it has been decided that Home Industries Classes may be started in Bangalore, Mysore, Tumkur and Hassan, that these home made articles may be exposed in the Art and Crafts Depot and the Government Weaving Factory Sales Depot without charging any commission and that a grant will be given to these classes by Government.

Board of Education.

14. The Board met four times and the four Sub-Committees which were formed met nine times during the year. In all 29 subjects were included in the programme and 3 subjects were in addition referred to the Board by Government. Altogether 15 subjects were considered and recommendations made to Government with regard to the following:—

Rules regarding Grant-in-aid to Free Public Libraries, Standardisation of Intelligence Tests, Educational Finance, Medical Inspection of Schools, School Feeding of Necessitous Children, Education of Defectives, Educational Survey, Visual Instruction, Adult Education, Vocational Training in all grades of Schools, Organisation of a course of School Games suited to different ages, Improving the present system of Educational Supervision of Private Hostels, Improving the working of the Compulsory Education Schemes and Provision of suitable buildings for all grades of schools.

Several important subjects forming part of the year's programme were in different stages of consideration.

Board of Agriculture.

15. The Board consisting of 10 official and 12 non-official members met four times in the year and 7 sub-committees were formed, besides the one to consider the Export and Import Trade of Mysore since the year 1914 and these Sub-Committees met 8 times during the year. The subjects considered were classified under the following heads:—*viz.*, (1) Rural Development, (2) Live Stock, (3) Development of Coffee Cultivation, (4) Sericulture and (5) Horticulture. Under (1) the recommendations made to Government were (*a*) Popularisation of improved agricultural implements by supplying them to the rural population through Co-operative Societies, (*b*) a scheme for establishing a colony of agriculturists and (*c*) Consolidation of Scattered Holdings. Under (2) Government approved of the recommendation that the village panchayets which are to be formed with the Local Board Scheme should in future be required to maintain breeding bulls. Under (4)

the Board considered it necessary to investigate the extent and nature of the demand for Mysore Silk in Northern India and in foreign countries other than France. The need for creating better banking facilities in important silk centres was felt by the Board and the Mysore Bank was moved in the matter. The Board recommended the starting of special Sericultural Co-operative Societies for the consideration of Government. In order to encourage the growth of mulberry topes, the Board resolved that wherever suitable lands existed they may be given to people wishing to grow mulberry topes on *shraya* tenure if necessary. Under (5) a scheme for fruit cultivation in Yemmedoddi Kaval has been submitted to, and is under the consideration of Government.

16. There was a meeting of the Economic Conference on the 4th June 1925 at Mysore. The Dewan presided. In his opening speech he referred, among other things, to the tightness of the money market, unemployment specially among the educated middle class, development in Education, of Agriculture, Industries, etc. He also dwelt at length on the trade conditions in Mysore and pointed out how the balance of trade had for a number of years gone against the State. The detailed examination of this qustion has been referred to the Board of Industries and Commerce by Government in December 1924. Ten resolutions sent up by some of the members for discussion at the Conference were agreed to be referred to the Boards for consideration before being sent up to Government. There was a general discussion on the topics dealt with in the Presidential address and on general subjects.

v. Important Events and Administrative Measures.

17. Mushir-ul-Mulk Mr. Mir Hamza Husein, officiated as Dewan for a little over 6 weeks during the absence of Rajamantra Dhurina Sir Albion Rajkumar Banerji, on leave, in February and March 1925 and was granted privilege leave preparatory to retirement. Mr. K. R. Srinivasiengar was appointed as officiating First Member, and Mr. K. Chandy as officiating Second Member of Council. Rajatantra Pravina Mr. B. N. Seal was appointed Extra Member of Council during the year.

Floods.

18. The abnormal and heavy rainfall in the Malnad parts of the State and the adjoining British Territory during the months of July and August 1924, brought about unusual floods, higher than those recorded in the previous year, in the Kauvery, Kapini, Thunga, Bhadra, Hemavathi and Yagachi rivers, causing serious loss of property, land-slips, damage to bridges, Railway Lines, Roads and cultivable lands, interruption of communications and the submersion of part or whole of several riverside villages and towns like Yedatore, T.-Narsipur, Seringapatam, Shimoga and Harihar. About 655 villages were wholly or partly submerged, about 6,070 houses were damaged and over 77 tanks as also a number of channels were breached or otherwise damaged. In the Mysore District the floods in the several rivers commenced about 15th July 1924 and occurred twice within a week of each other and reached an unprecedented level on the 25th idem. The rainfall was heaviest in the month of July 1924 in the Malnad Districts and on a single day 16·53 inches of rain fell at Agumbe. The estimated value of the property lost was about Rs. 5,50,334. An extent of about 15,744 acres was affected by the floods, and the loss of crops and the damage caused to lands were estimated at Rs. 9,05,593. Excepting Shimoga, for which detailed figures were not available, an extent of 231 acres 5 guntas was permanently rendered unfit for cultivation; 4,932 acres 34 guntas, though damaged, could be repaired at some cost, while the crop grown on an area of 7,587 acres was washed away or otherwise damaged. Much of this extent was, however, resown. There was no loss of life, excepting the solitary instance of the death of a boy due to the collapse of a house in the Manjarabad Taluk on account of the heavy downpour. It is stated that the people had not even time in some places to remove their household effects and vacate their houses before water rushed in, while in other places the people were duly warned before hand, of the coming of floods. The people of Thirumakudlu sought shelter on the top of the temple for three days. Distress was accute and some of the villagers had lost all their property and immediate help was needed. For concerting measures to afford relief to the sufferers, the Dewan, Members of Council, the Revenue Commissioner and the Chief Engineer besides the local officers toured in the flooded parts. The Central

Flood Relief Committee and philanthropic gentlemen collected and sent money and blankets for distribution in the flood affected areas. Public subscriptions were raised for the relief of distress. Seed grain was supplied to the villagers for enabling them to resow their lands, the crops on which had been washed away by the floods. Suitable lands higher up the river banks were selected for new village sites in lieu of those subjected to floods, making due provision for sinking wells therein and in several places sites for houses were given free of cost to impoverished and destitute persons. A special establishment was temporarily sanctioned for measuring the lands damaged by the floods and remission of assessment was sanctioned by Government in respect of lands, on which less than 4 annas crop in the rupee was reaped. On the whole a sum of Rs. 5,10,200 was allotted for affording relief to the sufferers from floods, for supply of shed materials, for grant of Takavi and Land Improvement Loans at the concession rate of 3½ per cent interest, for affording gratuitous relief to destitute persons, for repairs to roads, for purchase of seed grains for distribution among the raiyats, who lost their crops, for enabling them to resow their lands, for shifting riverside villages, which were within the danger zone and sinking drinking water-wells on new village sites. House Building Co-operative Societies were organised and started at Shimoga, Nanjangud, T.-Narsipur and Talakad and a sum of Rs. 1,25,000 was allotted to them for issuing loans to persons who lost their houses or whose houses were damaged by the floods and a sum of Rs. 1,37,000 was sanctioned to the Mysore, Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga Districts for the acquisition of lands for shifting village sites and for sinking wells therein, while a sum of Rs. 6,000 was given free of interest to the Harihar Municipality for house building purposes. Besides the sum of Rs. 22,000 allotted by Government for gratuitous relief, a sum of Rs. 88,837-11-0 was allotted from public snbscriptions for affording relief to the sufferers from floods and a sum of Rs. 61,739-2-11 was on the whole spent for this purpose. The total amount spent on relief in the flood affected areas including the sum expended out of public subscriptions exceeded 4 lakhs of rupees. Government have in addition to sanctioning the several sums referred to above, from time to time, ordered the writing off of assessment on lands or portions of lands thoroughly rendered unfit for cultivation and the remission of assessment on lands temporarily rendered unfit for cultivation and on lands the crops of which had been damaged or the yield thereof was four annas or less and in accordance with the above order, a sum of Rs. 47,335-3-10 was brought on the remission list.

Distress.

19. Although the effects of the drought of 1923-24 in the Districts of Kolar and Tumkur were somewhat mitigated by the copious Mungar rains of May, June and July 1924, conditions in the Taluks of Maddagiri, Pavagada, Koratagere, Sira, Gubbi, Sidlaghatta, Goribidnur and Bagepalli did not improve sufficiently and continued to cause anxiety, especially in the Pavagada Taluk and in parts of Maddagiri and Goribidnur Taluks, till about the end of the year. Relief measures were therefore continued in these areas. Tank maintenance, feeder channel, village improvement and road works were kept on. Takavi and Land Improvement Loans were freely given. Gratuitous relief was administered to destitute persons and private charity was organised wherever possible.

The expenditure incurred on Relief measures for *Distress* is as shown below:—

	Kolar Expenditure Rs. a. p.	Tumkur Expenditure Rs.
Tank Maintenance Works	...	4,637
Tank Works	1 646 0 0	...
Road Works	1,253 0 0	8,966
Village Improvement Works	10,524 0 0	3,773
Gratuitous Relief	350 0 0	3,267
Takavi and Land Improvement Loans and Subsistence Loans	...	1,66,307
Takavi Loan	61,840 0 0	...
Miscellaneous Expenditure	...	149
Distress Establishment	...	1,930
Drinking Water Wells	6,310 0 0	...
Total Rs. ...	81,924 0 0	1,89,029

The total amount sanctioned for the relief of distress in the two districts, during the year, was Rs. 3,39,378, out of which a sum of Rs. 2,70,953 was expended. Suspensions and remissions of wet and bagayet assessments were also liberally sanctioned in the two Districts. The total remissions and suspensions sanctioned during 1924-25 in the two districts amounted to Rs. 23,637-9-9 and Rs. 56,214-10-0, respectively. The recovery of the advances made to raiyats for their share of the cost of tank maintenance works and of the Takavi Loan instalments has been postponed for a year in the Kolar District.

Separation of Judicial and Executive Functions.

20. The Separation Scheme was extended to Hassan and Tumkur Districts with effect from 1st September 1924 and 1st October 1924, respectively. The system of Itinerant Courts was introduced in the Tirthahalli Taluk as an experimental measure and has since been ordered to be continued until further orders.

Revenue Audit.

21. A scheme to institute a system of Revenue Audit and an inspection of office systems with a view to ascertain existing defects and suggest remedies, was started during the year and the appointment of an Inspector of Office Systems and Officer in charge of Revenue Audit, with a small staff, was sanctioned. This Special Officer joined duty in the early part of January 1925. A carefully arranged programme was fixed. The officer was required to examine the present arrangement for safeguarding the interests of Government and the major revenues, namely, Land Revenue, Excise and Income-Tax. He inspected 26 offices and submitted 45 notes and reports. The majority of them have been disposed of and as a result of the special investigation and audit, several cases of loss of revenue or omission to include important items have been brought to notice. A careful study of the system of Land Revenue Accounts and Registers has also been made with the result that a revised scheme has been introduced with effect from the 1st July 1925. The work in the District offices has been simplified by the reduction and curtailment of several registers and returns and a simplified system of correspondence has been introduced, tentatively in Bangalore and Hassan.

Audit Arrangements for Electrical and Education Departments.

22. The existing system of centralised accounts and audit was found unsuitable in the case of commercial departments such as the Electrical and also of the Education Department, the expenditure of which has largely increased owing to the development of their activities. These departments require, in the interests of efficient audit and financial administration, to be properly equipped with a trained self-contained staff to enable them to discharge their financial responsibilities, and a system of decentralisation has accordingly been devised, which, while it provides for more efficient internal audit, does not impair the control by the independent audit agency of the Comptroller. The new system has been introduced in the Education and the Electrical Departments with a view to have a ready and effective check on all kinds of expenditure. This will also provide adequate financial assistance and advice to the Inspector-General of Education and the Chief Electrical Engineer, respectively.

Malnad Improvement Scheme.

23. In October 1924, a comprehensive Government Order was issued reviewing the work under the Malnad Improvement Scheme for the past several years and indicating the lines of further advance. Accordingly the five semi-itinerant dispensaries in the Shimoga District and the two itinerant dispensaries in the Hassan District were converted into stationary ones and 5 new dispensaries were sanctioned, 4 for the Shimoga District and one for the Kadur District. Besides these, a Vydyasala was sanctioned for Avanahalli, Sagar Taluk. For the improvement of inter-Taluk and inter-Village communications, an Engineering staff was appointed for carrying on a survey of such communications and to prepare a map, showing the important existing communications and also a programme of development under this head for a period of 3 years and the survey has been commenced. Government appointed in January 1925 Mr. S. Kesava Iyengar of the Nizam's College, Hyderabad, to conduct a general economic investigation of at least one typical Taluk in each of the Districts of Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan. The officer submitted a preliminary report in May 1925 with his recommendations as to the line of action to be adopted for ameliorating the conditions of the people in the Malnad. His final report was received on the 10th July 1925. The reports with recommendations have been engaging the consideration of Government, which has since appointed a special committee to go into the whole question.

CHAPTER II—ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

i. Occupied Area and Tenure.

The recorded total area of the State was 18,948,622 acres as against 18,941,873 acres in the previous year. Deducting alienated lands, partly or wholly rent-free, of the extent of 1,395,833 acres and 8,852,931 acres not available for occupancy (being minor inams, forests or unculturable waste) a net extent of 8,699,808 acres was available for cultivation, of which 8,009,794 acres or 92·06 per cent were under occupancy as against 7,949,876 or 91·9 per cent in the previous year. There was thus an increase of 59,918 acres in the occupied area as compared with the previous year. The number of raiyatwari holdings separately registered in the State was 1,035,081 with an area of 7,882,810 acres giving an average of 7·61 acres per holding.

ii. Land Survey and Settlement.

Original and Revision Surveys and Re-classification.

2. Original survey operations having been completed long ago in all the taluks of the State, they are now only confined to Alienated villages, the holders of which apply for the introduction of survey and settlement or which have come under the management of Government. Detailed survey of two Inam villages was completed and detailed measurement of 4 villages was in progress at the close of the year. Only 3 establishments took the field during the year, the small portion of the work that had remained at the close of the last field season being completed at the beginning of the year. One establishment was retained at Headquarters for completing the arrears of *akar* work. The area re classified consisted of 40,729 fields comprising 88,546 acres, as against 56,025 fields with an area of 1,21,533 acres in the previous year. Measurement work in 674 villages comprising an area of 26,290 acres was also attended to by the field establishments during the year. Re-survey operations under the modified system were mainly confined to the re-classification of wet and garden numbers and to such measurement as was found necessary for settlement purposes. Besides this the department attended to a large amount of measurement work, in connection with the sub-division of lands and miscellaneous correction work such as demarcation of new high roads, railways, channels, etc., and correction of maps. The *akar* work completed during the year extended to 8 taluks.

Re-settlement and Survey Maps.

3. Revision settlement was introduced during the year into 7 taluks, *viz.*, Malur, Mandya, Seringapatam (non-nala),. Bowringpet, Yedatore, Chintamani and Kolar resulting in a total increase of revenue of Rs. 1,55,405. The major portion of the State has been brought under revision settlement and there remain only nine taluks to be re-settled. Survey maps of 1,979 re-settled villages were printed and issued during the year and maps of 27 villages were reprinted. Eighty-six maps of Inam villages were drawn by hand and supplied on payment to private persons. The printing of settlement maps to accompany the settlement reports of taluks which was being done in the Government Press was for the first time entrusted to the Survey Department.

Revision of *potgi* on account of re-settlements was effected during the year in respect of 1,745 Government villages and original *potgi* was fixed in respect of four Inam-villages. The *potgi* of 27 villages which came under the submerged area of the Krishnaraja Sagara was revised. Biennial revision of *potgi* of 64 villages and decennial revision of *potgi* of 915 villages were effected. The total cost of the Department for the year was Rs. 2,26,966, as against Rs. 2,51,923 in the previous year.

The frontier boundry between Mysore and Madras in the Chitaldrug and Tumkur Districts was inspected during the year along with the Madras representative and an officer was placed on special duty in connection with the settlement and demarcation of Mysore-South Canara boundary.

iii. Land Revenue.

4. The extent of assessed land granted free of assessment for public and other purposes during the year was as shown below :—

		Acres	Guntas
i	For new village sites and village extensions	283	15
ii	For other purposes such as buildings, farms, burial grounds, gomal, etc.	201	$14\frac{3}{4}$
	Total ...	484	$29\frac{3}{4}$

Besides these, an extent of 601 acres in the Mysore District was acquired for providing house sites to persons who lost their houses in the floods.

A total extent of 36,337 acres assessed at Rs. 45,872 was newly taken up for cultivation during the year as against 52,670 acres assessed at Rs. 61,239 in the previous year. On the whole there was a decrease of 16,333 acres as compared with the area taken up in 1923-24. The total area relinquished or resumed to Government during the year was 21,251 acres assessed at Rs. 19,203 as against 21,988 acres assessed at Rs. 27,266 during the previous year. The net addition to the area under occupation was 15,086 acres assessed at Rs. 26,669. Including the arrears of previous years, the total demand for the year amounted to Rs. 1,38,84,043 as against Rs. 1,31,67,552 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 1,32,936 was written off the accounts as irrecoverable, leaving Rs. 1,37,51,107 as the net demand. Collections during the year amounted to Rs. 1,22,46,484, or 89·1 per cent of the net recoverable demand, being Rs. 7,81,306 more than the collections of the previous year; the balance outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 15,04,623. The current demand for the year was Rs. 1,22,52,152 and the amount collected out of it was Rs. 1,10,55,168 or 90·6 per cent. The total number of coercive processes issued during the year was 144,351 as against 133,824 in the previous year and the amount realised thereby was Rs. 14,67,399 as against Rs. 13,60,096 realised during the previous year. There were during the year 2,850 Revenue Money Orders covering a remittance of Rs. 42,819 as against 2,693 Money Orders covering Rs. 36,999 in 1923-24.

iv. Inam Settlement.

5. During the year under report two service Inams comprising an extent of 18 acres 3 guntas were newly confirmed. Eleven minor Inams comprising an extent of 78 acres 13 guntas were resumed to Government by which the Inam Revenue decreased by Rs. 57-6-0 while the Land Revenue increased by Rs. 103-8-0. The Jodi Village of Agrahar Muttahalli in Shikarpur Taluk was resumed for arrears of Jodi and treated as Sarkar.

Supplemental Quit rent registers and correction dockets were issued in 2 and 12 cases, respectively.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

i. Legislation.

A. The Legislative Council.

The reconstituted Legislative Council met three times during the year. The first meeting was in December 1924, the second in April 1925 and the third in June 1925.

2. The December Session commenced on the 9th December 1924 and lasted for four days. The following fifteen bills were brought up before the Council:—

(1) Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code.
(2) Do Civil Procedure Code.
(3) Do Mysore Factories Regulation.
(4) Do Mysore Inventions and Designs Regulation.
(5) Do Mysore Securities Regulation 1894.
(6) Do Criminal Tribes Regulation.
(7) Do Mysore Vaccination Regulation.
(8) Do Mysore Insolvency Regulation.
(9) Bill to provide for the Registration, Segregation and Medical treatment of Lepers.
(10) Bill to ensure the better Preservation of Ancient Monuments of Archæological, Historical or Artistic interest.
(11) Bill to amend the Press and Registration of Books Act.
(12) Bill to amend the Mysore Legal Practitioners' Regulation.
(13) Bill to amend the law relating to the Control of the Publication of Newspapers.
(14) The Mysore Coffee Cess Bill.
(15) The Mysore Religious and Charitable Institutions Bill.

Thirteen bills were referred to Select Committees. Reference to a Select Committee was dispensed with in the case of the Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code. The Bill to amend the Legal Practitioners' Regulation about which the Representative Assembly had been consulted prior to the reforms of 1923 was withdrawn in order that it may be placed before the reconstituted Representative Assembly for its opinion. Eight resolutions were tabled for discussion of which 7 were discussed. Government accepted the resolution of the Council recommending "that effective steps be taken to see that proceedings of all public offices and courts be conducted in Kannada ordinarily, as far as possible."

3. The April Session of the Legislative Council was held on the 15th April and sat for 4 days. The Bills to amend the Mysore Motor Vehicles Regulation 1913 and the Mysore University Regulation 1916 were considered and passed. Reports of the 10 Select Committees were placed for discussion. Three resolutions out of the 12 moved and discussed were accepted with certain amendments.

4. During the Budget Session of the Legislative Council which commenced on the 17th June 1925 and concluded its sitting on the 24th, the first ten bills mentioned in the second paragraph were passed and the Mysore Coffee Cess Bill was withdrawn from discussion for the time being, in order that the considered opinion of the planters might be obtained. Eleven resolutions were tabled of which ten were considered. The principles embodied in three resolutions were accepted by Government.

Seventy-five interpellations were put and answered in the Council during the year 1924-25. At the time of voting for demands—ordinary and supplemental—more than 120 cut motions were brought up and the majority of them were withdrawn after discussion.

5. The Regulations further to amend the Mysore University Regulation 1916 and the Mysore Motor Vehicles Regulation 1913 received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja on the 14th and 17th May 1925, respectively.

B. Legislative Enactments.

Laws Passed. Regulation I of 1925.

6. *A Regulation to amend the University Regulation, 1916.*—Under the University Regulation, as it existed, only 6 members represented all the faculties in the Senate. Owing to the increase in the number of faculties this number would not give adequate representation. This amendment gives each faculty the right to return two members to the Senate.

7. *A Regulation to amend the Mysore Motor Vehicles Regulation, 1913.*—The Mysore Motor Vehicles Rules of 1924 provided for the annual registration of motor vehicles plying for hire. The Bombay High Court having held in a certain case that a similar rule made by the Government of Bombay was *ultra vires*, the Government of India Act was amended by Act XV of 1924. For a similar reason the present amendment has been made and the language of S. 11, 2 (a) of the British Indian Act has been adopted, so as to make Clause 9 (2) (a) comprehensive.

C. Rules and Notifications under Enactments in Force.

8. *Under the Mysore Local Boards Regulation.*—Additional rules were issued in respect of the levy of tolls upon carriages, carts and animals passing along roads and bridges vested in the District Boards.

9. *Under the Prevention of Adulteration Regulation.*—Rules were issued for regulating Dairies and Dairy-men and for securing the cleanliness of milk and milk products in the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board Area.

10. *Under the Representative Assembly Regulation.*—The town Municipal area of Siddlaghatta was constituted into an Urban constituency for the purpose of returning a member to the Representative Assembly.

11. *Under the Cinematograph Regulation.*—Rules were issued for the regulation and control of cinematograph exhibitions in the State. The rules relate firstly to permanent cinematograph installations, secondly to travelling cinematograph shows and lastly to the certification of films.

12. *Under the Motor Vehicles Regulation.*—Revised rules were issued to regulate the use of motor vehicles in supersession of the rules of 1914 and all other rules subsequently made.

13. *Under the Excise Regulation.*—The foreign liquor rules were amended revising the rates of license and surcharge fees and the issue price at which opium was sold to licensed vendors was raised from Rs. 70 to Rs. 75 per seer of 80 tolas. Rules regulating excise sales were amended in respect of general conditions applicable to all excise and opium licenses and power was delegated to the Deputy Commissioners to fix a higher retail price for toddy.

14. *Under the Arms Regulation.*—Certain Scout Officers were exempted from the operation of certain sections of the regulation.

15. *Under the Income Tax Regulation.*—The Income-tax Rules were revised in respect of appeals against orders of refusal of an Income-tax Officer to make a fresh assessment under Section 27 of the Regulation.

ii. Military.

Composition and Distribution.

16. The actual strength of the forces during the year, as compared with the sanctioned complement was as hereunder:—

	Commissioned Officers		Non-Commissioned Officers		Rank and file		Medical and Veterinary		Followers, etc.		Total	
	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned
Cavalry ...	40	40	137	138	706	735	4	5	109	109	996	1,027
Infantry ...	56	60	380	384	1,291	1,368	...	...	68	81	1,795	1,893
Transport Corps ...	7	4	25	17	138	79	2	1	63	48	235	149

There were 441 Mahrattas, 396 Mahomedans and 26 Christians in the Cavalry, 663 Mahomedans, 270 Christians and 192 Mahrattas in the Infantry and 141 Mahomedans, 19 Gentus, 18 Mahrattas and 9 Christians in the Transport Corps.

Commandant and Recruitmen

17. Major J. A. W. Foottit, I.A., was in command throughout the year. Pending reorganization of the Forces, portions of the Cavalry were dismounted. Enlistments amounted to 54 in the Cavalry and 166 in the Infantry.

Mysore Lancers Drill and Training.

18. The regiment was as usual, exercised in mounted and dismounted drill, Squadron drill with lance, rifle, sword and Hotchkiss gun instruction in the new method, etc. Lectures were given on the several subjects relating to Military discipline, Stable management and Outpost duties. The programme drawn up by the Military Adviser in regard to individual training was strictly followed. Special attention was paid to 3rd class and bad shots and these have shown much improvement. One candidate attended the 5th Combined Rifle and Light Gun Course at Pachmarhi and qualified himself in first class. One candidate attended the 3rd Qualifying Course in the Army Signalling School at Poona and was returned duly qualified as an Assistant Instructor. One candidate detailed to the Army School of Physical Training, Ambala, qualified himself in 2nd class. A Farrier underwent the Farrier's Course successfully in the Punjab Veterinary College, Lahore. Two candidates for the Survey Course at Roorkee and two for Armourer's Course at Kirkee were detailed for training. The former and one of the latter completed their respective training and returned to headquarters. The other is still under training.

Sports.

19. The Regiment entered Teams to compete in three events in the Northern Indian Rifle Association meeting, *viz.*, the Cawnpore Woollen Mills Cup, the Scindia Cup, and the Military Adviser's Cup. In the South Indian Rifle Association Meeting, 10 officers and 40 other ranks competed in the several matches and won more than 40 per cent of the prizes including the Cubbon Cup. In the Madras District Naval and Military Tournament, 5 officers and 30 men with 30 horses competed in the several events and the officers won 8 cups and 9 lances while the other ranks secured 24 cups and one lance. Teams from the Regiment took part in six polo tournaments, during the year. They were successful in the Mysore Dasara Polo Tournament and the Bangalore Junior Handicap Polo Tournament and won the cups finally, having secured them in two previous years. The Ooty Polo Tournament was also won, the final match being against the Bhopal Team. Several horses were entered in the Bangalore Gymkhana Races as usual and won 1st and 2nd prizes.

General.

20. One squadron was detailed for duty at Mysore in connection with the Dassara Festivities in September-October 1924, as also during the Birthday Festivities in June 1925. The general health of the Regiment was good and the sanitation of the lines satisfactory. Discipline was well maintained. On the 1st July 1924 there were 298 horses on the strength of the Regiment. Owing to transfers, deaths and casting out, etc., there was a net reduction of 18 in this number and there were 280 horses on the 30th June 1925. Twenty three mules continued on the strength of the Regiment. The general condition of the horses was good. The concession of boarding out horses was withdrawn. Extensive repairs and renewals were made to the B. Squadron Lines.

The Inspector of Physical Training, Southern Command, inspected the physical drill of the Regiment. The Chief Master Armourer inspected the arms and found them in good order. The Military Adviser-in-Chief inspected the Regiment and was pleased with all he saw.

The Mysore Horse.

21. The Regiment was as usual paraded and exercised in mounted and dismounted drill, and squadron training. The dismounted details of the Regiment were trained in infantry drill. The usual musketry practices were carried out during the year by the recruits and trained soldiers. Discipline was maintained satisfactorily. There were 16 recruits under training on the 1st July 1925 in the Riding School and 11 more were admitted during the year and 6 were discharged as qualified, thus leaving a balance of 21 recruits on 30th July 1925. Two outposts furnished by the Mysore Horse for frontier patrol in the taluks of Jagalur and Pavagada continued at those places. The strength of the Regiment on 1st July

1924 was 143 horses; there were 11 casualities and no additions were made during the year thus leaving 132 horses at the close of the year. The condition of the horses was good.

Infantry.

22. The actual strength of the three Battalions was 1,795 as against 1,745 in the previous year. One hundred and sixty six recruits were enlisted during the year. There were 188 casualities. The health of the men was good and the improvement in their general turn-out, drill, and discipline was maintained. Musketry practice for recruits and trained soldiers was carried out at Bangalore and Mysore as usual. The strength of Recruit Boys establishment on the 30th June 1925 consisted of 24 for the Cavalry and 36 for the Infantry.

Mysore Transport Corps.

23. The strength of the corps on the 30th June 1925 was 235 men, 10 ponies, 146 bullocks, 3 mules and 79 carts. The sanctioned strength of the corps was reduced to 149 in all.(1 Commandant, 1 Subedar, 2 Jamedars, 1 Veterinary Officer, 17 Non-commissioned Officers, 79 other ranks, 27 followers and 21 workshop establishment) and other personnel is kept on as supernumeraries pending absorption in the new 1st line infantry proposed to be formed. The pony troops continued as part of the corps until 31st March 1925 when it was abolished and absorbed in the Government Stables. Two detachments of 10 carts and 20 bullocks each are permanently stationed at Mysore and Kunigal for duty and the remaining carts and bullocks were fully engaged throughout the year in carting grass from the Hesserghatta Grass Farm to the Lancers, Government Stables and the Corps itself. Infantry drill was held twice a week and the discipline of the corps was satisfactory. Major General E. A. Fagan, C.B., C.B.I., C.M.G., D.S.O., Military Adviser-in-Chief inspected the corps in March 1925. Subedar T. V. Manicka Raju, Veterinary Officer of the corps, was presented with Mysore War Service Medal.

Government Stud Farm, Kunigal.

24. At the beginning of the year under report, there were on the Farm 9 stallions, 55 mares and 71 foals. The additions to the strength during the year were 9 mares and 22 foals. The reductions by deaths, sales and transfers to other establishments were 1 stallion, 5 mares and 30 foals. There were thus at the end of the year under report 8 stallions, 59 mares and 63 foals on the Farm. The number of mares, both Government and private, covered from 1st August 1923 to 31st July 1924, was 84 and the percentage of successful holdings to Government mares covered was 69·4, as against 74·4 during the previous year. There was a fall in the number of private mares presented for service owing to the postponement of the Kunigal Horse Show due to adverse seasonal conditions and scarcity of fodder.

The approximate value of the live stock on the Farm at the end of the year under report was Rs. 1,05,189 against Rs. 1,09,412 at the close of the previous year.

The expenditure incurred on the Farm during the year was Rs. 67,537 against Rs. 72,002 in the previous year.

The methods adopted last year for the rearing of foals proved successful and advantageous.

The stock was superior to anything bred in the past and two of them have won races and a few are under training for the races.

Finance.

25. The total expenditure under the head "Army" amounted to Rs. 16,49,236 as against Rs. 16,17,533 in the previous year.

iii. Police.

Strength, Recruitment and Discipline.

26. The sanctioned strength of the permanent Police Force during the year consisted of 920 officers and 5,307 men as against 888 officers and 5,212 men in the previous year. There was also a temporary force of 6 officers and 34 men as against 28 officers and 111 men during the previous year. Four hundred and fifty-one enlistments were made during the year as against 516 in the previous year. The number of vacancies at the end of the year was 47 as against 59 in the year 1923-24. The casualities during the year totalled 433 against 582 in the previous year. One hundred and twenty one men were dismissed and 49 deserted the Force. There were 54 deaths, 93 resignations and 109 men were discharged (60 of them on

pension). The total number of officers and men punished departmentally and in Courts was 2,220 as against 2,830 in the previous year. Of these 2,196 were for breaches of departmental rules and discipline and 24 for offences. The money rewards granted during the year amounted to Rs. 1,748 as against Rs. 1,497 in the previous year. Of the amount awarded to the officers and men, a sum of Rs. 752-8-0 as against Rs. 1,016 was from the Budget Grant and the balance of Rs. 995-8-0 was from the Excise and Forest Departments of the State, Madras and Bombay Police and Private individuals. A further sum of Rs. 270-8-0 from the Budget Grant was awarded to one officer and two men of the Madras Police and also to 47 private individuals. The Police Training School had 3 classes in all during the year. A class for training Probationary Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors was opened during the year and the staff was augmented by the addition of one Inspector and one Sub-Inspector, and 178 students were trained.

27. The number of cognisable offences and their disposal as compared with the previous year was as follows:— Statistics of Crime.

——	Opening Balance	Number reported	Total	Transferred to British Police	Invsetigation refused	Declared false or non-cognisable
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1923-24	3,896	6,956	10,852	15	368	1,907
1924-25	3,399	7,804	11,203	10	439	2,056

——	Returned as undetectable	Struck off on 'A' Form	Withdrawn	Compounded	Convicted	Acquitted or discharged	Otherwise disposed of	Pending
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1923-24 ..	998	67	41	157	2,862	1,038	..	3,399
1924-25 ..	822	97	41	88	3,256	1,209	12	3,173

Of the pending cases 1,038 were pending with the Magistrates on "A" Form and 920 on "B" Form and 1,215 cases were under investigation with the Police at the end of the year. As compared with the previous year, there was an increase in the number of cases pending with the Police at the end of the year, while there was a decrease in the number of cases pending both with the Magistrates and the Police. The total number of persons concerned in cognisable cases dealt with by the Police was 10,263 (6,671 arrested, 881 appearing before the Magistrates under orders and 2,711 pending from the previous year) as against 9,976 in 1923-24. Out of these, 73 persons were evading arrest, 343 were released by the Police under Section 169 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 24 were released by the Magistrates before trial, 4,315 were convicted, 3,154 were acquitted or discharged and 2,143 remained in custody at the close of the year pending investigation or trial, or on bail. The percentage of persons convicted to those tried was 57·77 against 59·21 in the previous year. The total number of non-cognisable cases entertained by the Magistrates during the year was 8,847 or 200 less than in the previous year. Including 1,748 cases pending from the previous year, the total number of cases dealt with was 10,595. Of these, 2,772 or 26·16 per cent ended in conviction as against 2,103 or 22·30 per cent and 5,563 ended in acquittal or discharge as against 5,282 in the previous year. Inclusive of 3,645 persons who were under trial at the beginning of the year, 18,885 persons appeared before Courts in non-cognisable cases. Of these, 15,153 persons were tried (3,411 convicted and 11,742 acquitted or discharged), 503 persons were

discharged after appearance without trial, 10 died or escaped, 538 were concerned in cases which were compounded or withdrawn, 363 in cases struck off and 131 in cases transferred and the remaining 2,691 persons were awaiting trial at the close of the year. Eighty-seven persons concerned in 73 cases were arrested by the village Police, as against 133 persons in 95 cases in the previous year. Of these, 69 persons in 57 cases were convicted, 16 persons in 15 cases were acquitted or discharged and 2 persons in one case were awaiting trial at the close of the year. During the year under report, 510 cognisable and 39 non-cognisable cases were referred to the Police for enquiry as against 491 and 75 cases respectively in the previous year. The total number of sessions cases was 108 against 102 in the last year. Of these, 63 cases or 61·15 per cent ended in conviction and 5 cases were awaiting trial. The largest number of sessions cases was in the Mysore and Bangalore Districts and the highest percentage of convictions was in cases of the Mysore City and the Mysore and Shimoga Districts. As compared with the results of the previous year, there was a slight fall in the percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained but the percentage of persons convicted rose from 40·2 to 46·4. The total number of cases of serious offences against person, including those pending from the previous year was 1,036 as against 1,091 in the previous year. Nineteen cases of murder out of 70 ended in conviction. The motive in 24 murders related to intrigues about women or sexual passion, 7 to enmity or domestic quarrels, 14 to land disputes and 7 to gain and the accused in 3 cases were insane. Out of 2,428 persons convicted of offences relating to coin under Chapter XII and to property under Chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code, previous convictions were proved against 228, the corresponding figures for 1923-24 being 1918 and 206 respectively. The total value of property lost in 3,157 cognisable cases was about Rs. 2,47,368 as against Rs. 2,09,511 in 2,524 cases during the previous year. Property valued at Rs. 1,18,315 was recovered in 2,223 cases as against Rs. 1,11,482 in 1,806 cases during the previous year. The percentage of cases in which property recovered to that lost was 47·83 against 53·21 last year.

Working of the Arms and other Regulations.

28. Under the Mysore Arms Regulation, 20,766 licenses were issued during the calendar year 1924 as against 21,082 licenses in the previous year. There were 56 cases (involving 57 persons) of prosecution for violation of the provisions of this Regulation and the rules framed thereunder. Thirty-two cases involving 33 persons ended in conviction while 5 cases involving 5 persons ended in acquittal or discharge and the remaining 19 cases involving 19 persons were pending disposal at the close of the year. Neither guns nor ammunition were manufactured during the year. During the calendar year 1924, the number of licenses issued under the Game and Fish Preservation Regulation was 293, *i.e.*, 10 more than in the previous year. The amount of license fees realised increased from Rs. 1,912 in 1923 to Rs. 2,334. Three persons concerned in one case were prosecuted under the Mysore Infant Marriage Prevention Regulation, 2 of whom were convicted and sentenced to a fine and the other was acquitted. One hundred and twenty juveniles were warned as first offenders under the Juvenile Smoking Prevention Regulation as against 179 last year. No specific cases were dealt with under the Coffee Stealing Prevention Regulation in the districts of Kadur and Hassan but 3 cases involving 3 persons were registered for the offence of theft of coffee under the Indian Penal Code. Two of these cases involving 2 persons ended in conviction and one case involving one person, in acquittal or discharge. The total number of processes including those under the Breach of Contract Act issued, executed and unexecuted during the year were 1,52,222, 1,23,428 and 26,536 as against 1,44,968, 1,17,122 and 25,634 respectively in the previous year. Two thousand two hundred and fifty-eight cases were pending with the Police for execution at the close of the year.

Detection and Prevention of Crime.

29. The Criminal Investigation Staff was employed in making enquiries into certain cases such as cheating connected with the Depressed Classes Mission, some house-breaking and theft cases of Mysore District and French Rock Circle in which a Mahratta gang was concerned, cheating by a bogus surveyor in the Nanjangud Taluk and forged currency note of a hundred rupees tendered into the Davangere Taluk Treasury. The staff also helped the local police in the investigation of four difficult cases. Of the 1,557 Known Depredators registered in the several districts and cities, 47 died, 1,195 were present, 206 were out of view, 65 were in Jail and 44 were

transferred to other jurisdictions. During the year under report, 25 convicted persons were ordered by Magistrates to notify their residences under Section 565 of the Code of Criminal Procedure against 15 in the previous year. Seventy-five persons were proceeded against in 61 cases for vagrancy or bad character as against 100 persons in 55 cases in the previous year; of these, 40 persons were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and 2 furnished securities. Six hundred and sixty-five heinous cases were reported during the year and the Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police personally directed the investigation of all the important cases on the spot. On the 1st July 1924, there were 43,587 finger print slips on record and 2,099 slips of convicted persons were received during the year, making a total of 45,686 slips. Out of the 3,082 slips received for examination, previous convictions were traced against 643 persons. The Finger Print Expert gave evidence in 31 criminal cases, 33 civil suits and 2 departmental cases. His opinion was furnished in writing in 59 cases of which 53 were civil suits, 2 criminal cases and 4 departmental cases. The number of permanent criminal gangs in the State was 540 consisting of 19,724 persons and 5,799 persons belonging to 365 wandering gangs passed through the State. The number of persons registered during the year under the Criminal Tribes Regulation was 306. The number of Ookads remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 352 and all of them are reported to be working except 12 in Bangalore District, 6 in Kolar District, 13 in Shimoga District, 2 in Kadur District and 3 in French Rocks.

Finger Print, Bureau.

Criminal Gangs.

Ookads.

30. The cost of the Police Administration was Rs. 15,49,105 (preliminary figures) as against Rs. 14,97,800 in the provious year.

31. The Inspector-General toured in all the districts and inspected the offices of all the District Police Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents as also 36 Investigating Centres, including Taluk Police Offices, 14 Sub-Stations and 12 outposts. The District Superintendents of Bangalore, Kolar, Kolar Gold Fields, Chitaldrug and Shimoga met the Superintendents of Police of the respective adjoining British Districts.

Inspection.

iv. Extradition.

32. The number of persons surrendered to the State under the Indian Extradition Act XV of 1903 was 58 consisting of 47 British subjects, 2 subjects of other Native States and 9 subjects of His Highness the Maharaja. Including the 15 persons who were under trial at the close of the preceding year, there were in all 73 persons for trial during the year under report. Of these, 10 were acquitted, 9 discharged, 1 was kept in the Lunatic Asylum for observation and 46 convicted. Cases against 7 persons were left pending at the close of the year.

Extradition.

33. One hundred and forty-eight persons were surrendered to the British authorities for trial during the year. Of these, 28 were British subjects and the rest subjects of the Mysore State. Of the persons surrendered, 50 were concerned in cases falling under the Indian Penal Code and the remaining 98 in cases falling under special or local laws. The results of the trial of persons surrenderd were known only in 7 cases which ended in conviction.

v. Criminal Justice.

34. The separation scheme was extended to Hassan and Tumkur Districts with effect from 1st of September and 1st of October 1924 respectively. The scheme for holding the Court of the Special 2nd Class Magistrate, Shimoga, once a fortnight at Tirthahalli for the trial of criminal cases arising in that taluk was at first sanctioned as an experimental measure for six months and has since been ordered to continue until further orders. The number of Criminal Courts exercising original jurisdiction, excluding the Chief Court, was 127 against 129 in the previous year, consisting of the Courts of 3 Sessions Judges, 3 Assistant Sessions Judges, 1 Additional Assistant Sessions Judge, 8 District Magistrates, 16 First Class Magistrates, 22 Second Class Magistrates, 2 Third Class Magistrates and 72 Benches of Magistrates. There was roughly one Criminal Court for every 232 square miles of the country and 46,133 inhabitants.

Number Courts.

Original Work.

35. There was an increase in the number of offences reported and in the number returned as true, the respective figures being 19,233 and 18,169 against 17,547 and 17,142 in 1923-24. Including 7,433 persons pending trial at the end of the previous year, the total number brought to trial was 37,748 against 36,503 in 1923-24. Of the persons brought to trial, 8,500 or 22·5 per cent were convicted against 7,414 or 20·3 per cent in the previous year, and 22,485 or 59·5 per cent acquitted or discharged against 20,334 or 55·7 per cent in the previous year. The result of trials before Magistrates (excepting Sessions cases), of offences against person and property and under local and special laws as compared with the previous year was as follows:—

Serial No.	Items	Number of persons							
		For trial		Convicted		Acquitted or discharged		Awaiting trial including those committed for trial, dead or escaped	
		1923-24	1924-25	1923-24	1924-25	1923-24	1924-25	1923-24	1924-25
1	Trials before Magistrates (excepting Sessions cases)	36,425	37,699	7,313	8,389	20,173	22,331	8,402	6,277
		...	...	20·1o/o	22·2o/o	55·3o/o	59·2o/o	...	...
2	Offences under the Indian Penal Code affecting human body	13,033	12,890	850	888	9,413	9,919	2,704	2,083
		...	...	6·1o/o	6·8o/o	72·7o/o	76·9o/o	...	...
	Affecting property	9,426	10,386	2,064	2,608	4,449	5,344	2,777	2,435
		...	...	21·9o/o	25·2o/o	47·2o/o	52·4o/o	...	...
3	Offences under special and local laws ...	6,248	6,582	3,703	4,228	1,603	1,651	889	703
		...	...	59·2o/o	64·2o/o	25·6o/o	25·08o/o	...	...

There was a slight increase in the percentage of conviction generally. The percentage of conviction on summary trial showed an increase from 29·7 in 1923-24 to 32·5 per cent in the year under report. The number of persons awaiting trial at the close of the year decreased from 8,402 to 6,277, though the number of persons under trial during the year under report was more than that in the previous year. The average duration of cases in the courts of stipendiary Magistrates has decreased from 61·3 days in 1923-24 to 49·43 days. The total number of persons accused of heinous offences and the number of cases in which they were involved were 2,602 and 1,739 as against 2,628 and 1,639 respectively in the previous year. There was an increase of 64 cases under "theft", 41 under "cattle theft", 1 under "dacoity", 5 under "receiving stolen property", 6 under "giving false evidence," 8 under "murder" and 9 under "culpable homicide not amounting to murder" and a decrease under the other heads. The District Magistrates disposed of 14 cases involving 22 persons against the same number of cases but involving 28 persons in the previous year. As many as 6,826 cases involving 11,466 persons were disposed of by the Courts of Bench Magistrates against 5,065 cases involving 8,307 persons in the previous year.

Sessions Courts.

36. Including 19 cases involving 42 persons pending at the beginning of the year, there were 135 cases involving 331 persons for trial during the year by the Courts of Sessions against 131 cases involving 304 persons. Of these, 116 cases involving 265 persons were disposed of, one case of one person was referred to the Chief Court and 1 person died, leaving 18 cases involving 64 persons pending disposal at the end of the year. Of the cases disposed of, 58 cases of 154 persons ended in acquittal and 58 cases of 111 persons in conviction. There was an appreciable fall in the average duration of Sessions cases from 51·73 days in 1923-24 to 39·35 days during the year under report.

The Jury system was extended to Kolar and Shimoga Districts with effect from 1st January 1925. The number of cases tried by Jury was 17 as against 10 in 1923-24 and the Judges agreed with the verdict in 15 cases and the remaining two cases in which they wholly disapproved of the verdict of the Jury, were referred to the Chief Court. Out of 93 cases tried with the aid of assessors the Judges agreed with the assessors in 71 cases, differed from one assessor in one case and from two or more assessors in 21 cases.

Appeals to Courts other than the Chief Court.

37. There were the appeals of 1,178 persons to be dealt with by the appellate courts other than the Chief Court; those of 880 persons were before Magistrates

and of 298 persons before Sessions Judges. Magistrates disposed of the appeals of 746 persons and Sessions Judges of 261 persons.

The average duration of appeals fell from 60·57 to 37·3 days in the Courts of Sessions Judges and from 45·11 to 44·4 days in the Courts of Magistrates.

Appeals to the Chief Court.

38. The number of Regular appeals filed was 153 or 36 more than in the previous year, of which 148 were filed by accused persons against convictions and 5 by Government against orders of acquittal. Inclusive of 21 appeals pending from the previous year, there were for disposal 169 appeals against orders of conviction. Of the 287 appellants concerned in these cases, the sentences imposed on 72 were reversed or altered and those on 158 were upheld, leaving the appeals of 57 persons pending at the close of the year. There were for disposal 7 appeals against orders of acquittal. In one the order was reversed and that in one case upheld and 5 appeals were pending at the close of the year. There were 7 miscellaneous appeals for disposal, 6 of which were disposed of during the year. There was a slight rise in the average duration of appeals, *viz.*, from 43·9 days in the year 1923-24 to 48·8 days in the year under report.

Reference, Revision and Miscellaneous Proceedings.

39. Six cases involving six persons were submitted to the Chief Court during the year under Section 374 of the Criminal Procedure Code, for confirmation of sentences of death. Inclusive of 2 cases involving 4 persons pending from the previous year, there were for disposal 8 cases involving 10 persons. In 3 cases involving 3 persons, the sentences were confirmed; in one case involving 3 persons the sentences of death were confirmed in regard to 2 persons and reduced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment in regard to the third and in 3 cases involving 3 persons the sentences of death were commuted to transportation for life; the remaining one case involving one person was pending at the close of the year. References under Section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code were made in 2 cases involving 2 persons; one case was disposed of leaving one pending at the close of the year. Forty-seven cases involving 78 persons were referred to the Chief Court for revision and with 6 cases of 43 persons pending from the previous year, there were for disposal 53 cases of 121 persons, besides 261 petitions of 608 persons for revision. Out of the total number, in one case one person died, the cases of 30 persons were rejected, the sentences or orders passed in regard to 304 persons were confirmed; the sentences were enhanced in the case of 5 persons, reduced or altered in the case of 105 and reversed in the case of 123; proceedings were quashed in the case of 8, new trials or further enquiries were ordered in the case of 30 and the cases of 123 persons were pending at the close of the year. In exercise of the powers of revision, Sessions Judges and District Magistrates had to deal with cases of 603 persons and the cases of 90 of these were pending at the close of the year. All the courts had to deal with 2,498 Miscellaneous proceedings involving 4,168 persons against 2,707 concerning 3,721 persons in 1923-24. The number of persons discharged and convicted were 2,342 and 793 respectively and the cases of 1,033 persons were pending at the close of the year.

Punishments.

40. Six persons were sentenced to Death and seven to Transportation for Life against 9 and 12 respectively in the previous year. The number of persons sentenced to Whipping was 87 against 100 in the previous year and the number imprisoned in default of furnishing security for good behaviour was 19. Sixteen persons against 7 in the previous year, were convicted under Section 250 of Criminal Procedure Code, of having made frivolous or vexatious complaints. The number of persons fined was 6,291 and out of the aggregate amount of Rs. 61,528 imposed as fine during the year, a sum of Rs. 52,806 was realised. The amount of compensation paid to complainants was Rs. 2,471.

Witnesses.

41. Of the 47,855 witnesses who attended the Courts of Magistrates, 113 were detained for more than three days. The amount of travelling allowances and batta paid to witnesses was Rs. 1,223 against Rs. 783 in the previous year. In the Courts of Sessions 1,491 witnesses were examined against 1,566 in 1923-24, and the allowances paid to these witnesses amounted to Rs. 2,243 against Rs. 2,673 in the previous year.

European British Subjects.

42. Six cases involving 6 persons came up for trial before Justices of the Peace, of which 3 cases involving 3 persons ended in conviction, 2 cases involving 2 persons in acquittal and one case involving one person in discharge.

Inspections.

43. The Chief Judge inspected 21 Criminal Courts comprising the Courts of all District Magistrates, the Courts of all Special Magistrates with first class powers (except Tumkur and Hunsur) and the Court of the Assistant Commissioner and First Class Magistrate, Davangere Sub-Division. The District Magistrates of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug inspected all the courts in their districts and the District Magistrates of the remaining districts inspected all except one or two courts within their respective jurisdictions.

vi. Civil Justice.

Number and Jurisdiction of Courts.

44. Rajadharmapravina Dewan Bhahadur K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyer, Chief Judge, retired from service with effect from 1st December 1924 and was succeeded by Mr. Justice R. B. Plumer. Mr. K. Ramaswami Iyengar, District and Sessions Judge was appointed Puisne Judge in the vacancy.

With a view to clear the congestion, principally of appeals in the Mysore Division and in the Sub-Judge's Court in particular, an Additional Sub-Court was established at Mysore for a period of one year from 1st July 1924, its term being subsequently extended till the end of December 1925. The two temporary Additional Munsiffs' Courts, one at Mysore and one at Bangalore, were made permanent during the year. There were thus at the close of the year, besides the Chief Court, 3 District Judges' Courts, 4 Subordinate Judges' Courts and 23 Munsiffs' Courts.

Original Work.

45. The institution of suits showed an appreciable increase during the year, being 36,397 (15,047 Ordinary suits and 21,350 Small Causes) against 33,114 (13,869 Original suits and 19,245 Small Causes) in 1923-24, giving one suit for every 161 persons of the population against one for every 177 persons in the previous year. Of these, 34,391 were suits for money or movable property and 2,006 title and other suits. The aggregate value of the suits, Ordinary and Small Causes, was Rs. 77,13,222 against Rs. 70,63,911 in 1923-24, the average value of a suit being Rs. 211 against Rs. 216 in the previous year. There were 16,100 suits (excluding 421 transferred from Court to Court) pending from the previous year and 1,270 refiled and remanded ; the total number of suits instituted and received by transfer was 36,922. The total number for disposal was thus 54,183 excluding 109 suits transferred and 5 suits retransferred. Of these, 26,373 were Ordinary and 27,810 Small Cause suits. The total number of suits disposed of was 37,423 valued at Rs. 69,69,188 against 35,566 valued at Rs. 70,58,189 in the previous year. The number of Ordinary suits disposed of during the year was 16,144 as against 15,891 during 1923-24. Of these, 210 or 1·3 per cent were disposed of without trial, 1,022 or 63·3 per cent without contest, 5,707 or 35·3 per cent after contest and 6 on reference to Arbitration. The total number of Small Cause suits disposed of was 21,279 against 19,675 in the previous year. Of these, 441 or 2·1 per cent were disposed of without trial, 17,761 or 83·8 per cent without contest and 30·77 or 14·1 per cent after contest. As compared with the previous year, there was a decrease in the percentage of disposals of Ordinary suits and no appreciable difference in the percentage of disposals of Small Cause suits. The average duration of contested Ordinary suits was reduced to 641·2 days from 770·3 days in 1923-24 and that of Small Causes rose to 274·1 days from 249·2 days in 1923-24, while that of both kinds of suits was 512·8 days against 524·3. The Munsiffs have on an average disposed of 338 contested cases each during the year as against 364 in the previous year and 1,175 uncontested cases against 1,092. On the whole each Munsiff disposed of on an average 1,410 suits (contested and uncontested) in the year against 1,362 in 1923-24. The number of suits pending at the close of the year was 16,760 against 16,521 in the previous year.

Miscellaneous Cases.

46. Including 3,674 cases pending at the close of the year, there were for disposal 12,084 cases against 11,509 in 1923-24. Of these, 1,245 were for setting aside orders of dismissal of suits, 3,121 for setting aside *exparte* decrees, 230 for review of judgment, 299 for permission to sue in *forma pauperis* and the rest (7,189) related to other matters. The number of cases disposed of was 8,068 (against 7,835) leaving 4,016 (against 3,674) pending at the close of the year.

Village Courts.

47. In the beginning of the year there were 200 Village Courts, 11 more Village Courts were newly opened in the several districts and 3 courts were abolished. There were thus 208 courts at the close of the year.

Appellate Jurisdiction :— (1) Sub-Judge's Courts and District Courts.

48. The number of Regular Appeals filed or received by transfer during the year was 1,109 of the aggregate of value Rs. 2,55,743 (against 777 valued at Rs. 2,27,337 in 1923-24). Including 734 pending from the previous year (after excluding 297 transferred from Court to Court), there were 1,843 appeals for disposal during the year against 1,619 in 1923-24. The disposals were 807 appeals against 588 in the previous year, leaving 1,036 pending at the close of the year against 1,031 in 1923-24. The increase in the disposal is due to the establishment of the Additional Sub-Court at Mysore. The average duration of the appeals in District Courts was 383·03 days (against 421) and in Sub-Courts 612·75 days (against 557).

(2) Chief Court.

49. The total number of sittings during the year was 195 (including 49 single judge sittings and 6 Full Bench sittings) against 177 in the previous year. During the year under report, 447 First Appeals, 177 Second Appeals of the aggregate value of Rs. 22,683 and 96 Miscellaneous Appeals were filed as against 454, 119 and 74 respectively in 1923-24. Including 485 First Appeals, 59 Second Appeals, and 21 Miscellaneous Appeals pending from the previous year and excluding 51 First Appeals transferred to the District Judge, Bangalore, there were for disposal 854 First Appeals, 236 Second Appeals and 117 Miscellaneous Appeals against 845, 243 and 94 respectively in the previous year. The disposals during the year were 260 First Appeals valued at Rs. 5,31,097, 143 Second Appeals of the value of Rs. 39,223 and 87 Miscellaneous Appeals as against 309 First Appeals (value Rs. 2,57,225), 184 Second Appeals (value Rs. 41,535) and 73 Miscellaneous Appeals disposed of in 1923-24. The number of appeals left pending at the close of the year was 594 First, 93 Second and 30 Miscellaneous Appeals. Besides these, the Chief Court had to deal with 357 (including 64 of previous year) Civil petitions and Civil revision petitions and also 12 (including one pending from the previous year) Civil Referred Cases under the Civil Procedure Code and the Income-tax Regulation. Of these, 275 petitions and 4 referred cases were disposed of during the year, leaving 82 petitions and 8 referred cases pending at the close of the year. Many of the references under the Income-tax Regulation involved important issues entailing much time in their disposal. The general average duration of appeals disposed of was 510·51 days in the case of First Appeals and 143·27 days in the case of Second Appeals as against 483·1 and 273·6 days respectively in the previous year.

Insolvency.

50. Including 283 pending from the previous year, there were 759 applications for declaration of Insolvency. Of these, 204 were granted and 19 rejected, 187 were withdrawn and 349 were pending at the close of the year. The gross realisations from the assets of the insolvents were Rs. 20,949 and the amount paid to creditors was Rs. 17,961.

Execution of Decrees.

51. There were for disposal during the year 66,444 applications for execution of decrees including 23,737 pending from the previous year. Of these, 40,371 were disposed of, leaving 26,073 pending. Sixty-one per cent of the applications proved wholly infructuous. Immovable property was sold in 2,726 cases and movables in 239. Out of 1,569 persons arrested, 180 were actually imprisoned. The amount realised in execution proceedings was Rs. 23,14,526 against Rs. 19,14,533 in 1923-24.

Processes.

52. The number of processes issued increased during the year to 2,24,094 from 2,21,313 in 1923-24. The receipts and charges of the department were respectively Rs. 1,39,860 and Rs. 1,08,629 showing a net saving of Rs. 31,230 against Rs. 25,766 in the previous year. The average percentage of personal service of processes improved during the year, being 81·5 in the case of warrants and 68·7 in other processes as against 77·3 and 67·3 respectively in the previous year.

Inspections.

53. All the Subordinate Civil Courts were inspected by the District Judges. The Chief Judge inspected all the 30 Civil Courts in the State.

Miscellaneous.

54. A revised edition of the Civil Digest (Part I) was printed and issued during the year. Including 26 newly enrolled, the total number of Advocates was 336 at the close of the year. There were 61 new enrolments of First Grade Pleaders and the Certificates of 196 Pleaders of the First Grade and 162 of the Second Grade were renewed during the year.

55. The total receipts of the Judicial Department (civil) including the Chief Court were Rs. 10,45,580 against Rs. 10,32,584 in 1923-24 and the charges amounted to Rs. 6,25,344 against Rs. 6,14,775 in 1923-24. The net saving on the working of the department was thus Rs. 4,20,236 against Rs. 4,17,809 in the previous year.

vii. Prisons.

(CALENDAR YEAR 1924.)

Accommodation.

56. There were two jails and 78 lock-ups as in the previous year. Accommodation for 1,264 persons was available in the two jails and the average population accommodated fell from 970·13 in 1923 to 952·37.

Prisoners of all Classes.

57. On the 1st January 1924, there were 1,118 prisoners of all classes. Fresh admissions during the year numbered 8,261 or 1,913 more than in the year 1923. The number of prisoners discharged from all causes was 8,125, leaving 1,254 prisoners at the close of the year. The daily average number of prisoners also rose from 1,158·17 to 1,197·31. The number of under-trial prisoners dealt with, including those in confinement (244) at the beginning of the year, was 4,110, showing an increase of 996 as compared with the figure for the previous year. Of these, 1,859 were convicted and 1,713 were either released or discharged, 4 died, 4 escaped and 249 were transferred, leaving 281 in detention at the close of the year. The daily average number of under-trial prisoners rose from 217·67 to 259·87, but the average period of detention of prisoners awaiting trial fell from 25 to 23 days. Inclusive of the 12 that remained at the close of the year 1923, there were 205 civil prisoners, of whom 186 were discharged, leaving 19 under detention at the end of the year. The convict population on the 1st January 1924 was 862 consisting of 839 men and 23 women. During the year, 3,149 men and 176 women were admitted by direct committal while 877 convicts were received by transfer, bringing the total number of convicts dealt with to 5,064 as against 4,228 in 1923. Of these, 236 were released on appeal, 2,704 on expiry of sentence, 222 under remission rules and 33 by order of Government on account of sickness and other grounds. Eight hundred and seventy-five convicts were transferred to other jails, 2 escaped and 8 died. There were thus 954 convicts at the end of the year 1924. The daily average number of convicts was 927·11 against 931·31 in 1923. Of the newly admitted, 2,669 or 80·3 per cent, were illiterate and 318 or 9·56 per cent had been previously convicted. The great bulk of the admissions consisted, as usual, of Hindus who formed over 73 per cent and the remaining were mostly Mahomedans and Christians. The number of juvenile offenders under the age of 15 rose from 49 to 60, of whom only 5 had been previously convicted.

Conduct.

58. The conduct of the prisoners was generally good. Two convicts escaped during the year and one of them together with one of those who had escaped during the previous years, was recaptured. The number of prison offences rose from 434 to 448 and the number of major offences from 57 in 1923 to 196 during the year under report. Cases in which corporal punishment was inflicted fell from 22 to 19. Of the convicts admitted during the year, 877 were sentenced to simple imprisonment, 2,439 to rigorous imprisonment, 18 to transportation for life and 6 to death. The term of imprisonment of 2,012 was not more than one month. The number of convicts released under the remission rules rose from 223 to 252 and the maximum remission earned in days (by a convict of the Central Jail) was 1,410. The maximum gratuity earned (by a convict of the Central Jail) was Rs. 31-3-9, the average gratuity earned by convicts released being Rs. 1-2-9 against Rs. 0-13-8 in 1923.

Health and Sanitation in Jails.

59. The number of prisoners admitted into the hospitals fell from 1,481 to 911, the daily average number of the sick from 30·13 to 17·30 and the mortality among them rose from 10 to 12 of whom 4 were under-trial. The supply of water to jails and lock-ups was wholesome and sufficient.

Miscellaneous.

60. The arrangement for the imparting of weekly religious instructions to prisoners in the jails, by teachers of the respective persuations, worked satisfactorily. The progress of the prisoners as regards literacy, morality and general character has been satisfactory. The Inspector-General of Prisons inspected 35 lock-ups and the two jails during the year and the District Magistrates inspected 68 lock-ups. The jails were visited both by the official and non-official visitors and the latter have shown interest in procuring moral and religious books for the use of prisoners.

61. The amount realised from the employment of convicts on remunerative labour rose from Rs. 20,963 to Rs. 27,800. The gross expenditure on prisons during the year amounted to Rs. 1,72,091 as against Rs. 1,60,770 in 1923. The average gross and net cost per head was Rs. 143-11-8 and Rs. 113-3-10 respectively against Rs. 138-13-11 and Rs. 120-8-7 in the year 1923. Finance.

viii. Registration of Assurances.

62. During the year the following modifications, among others, were made in the rules under the Registration Regulation, *viz.* (i) The provision regarding the levy of search fees on certain copy applications was deleted. (ii) The Duplicate Index sheets filed in the District Registrar's Office as permanent records under Rule 63 were ordered to be destroyed after 12 years from the date of last entry. (iii) The prohibition as to the registration of documents relating to mining leases by Sub-Registrars was withdrawn. Two Special Sub-Registry Offices were converted into *ex-officio* offices and one *ex-officio* office into a Special Sub-registry Office. The Bangalore Sub-Registry Office was divided into two separate offices, one exclusively for the City and another for the Taluk. There were 60 Special Sub-Registry Offices and 19 *ex-officio* offices in the State against 60 Special and 18 *ex-officio* offices during the previous year.

63. The outstanding feature of the year was that the continued decline in the number of registrations, which had been going on for the past three years, stopped and the number of documents registered during the year rose to 1,50,611 from 1,29,269 in 1923-24, thus showing an increase of 17 per cent. All the districts contributed to the increase. Among the causes attributed for the increase may be mentioned, the need for borrowing money for the reclamation of the lands devastated by floods, bad seasons in some areas and the consequent necessity of people either mortgaging or selling their property and also the celebration of a large number of marriages. Of the total number of registrations, 1,46,735 related to Immovable property, 2,994 to Moveable property, 880 were Wills and 2 Authorities to adopt. The aggregate value of all kinds of documents registered during the year in Books I and IV amounted to Rs. 4,56,35,172 against Rs. 3,86,75,334 during the previous year, showing an increase of 15 per cent. The total value of the properties mentioned in Wills and Authorities to adopt registered in Book III was Rs. 5,42,132 or Rs. 50,253 more than in the previous year. The total income also rose from Rs. 3,01,678 in 1923-24 to Rs. 3,43,264 in the year, the increase being Rs. 41,586 or about 14 per cent. The amount of fees lost to the Government in respect of 2,608 documents relating to Co-operative Societies wholly or partly exempt from payment of fees, was Rs. 10,093. The expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 1,54,009 against Rs. 1,49,540 in the previous year. Eight thousand two hundred and seventeen applications for transfer of Revenue Registry were reviewed and sent to the Revenue Authorities as against 6,842 in the previous year.

64. Four prosecutions were instituted during the year under the Registration Regulation. The accused in three cases were found guilty and sentenced to fine or imprisonment. In the fourth the conviction was quashed on appeal. All the Sub-Registry Offices were inspected during the year. The Inspector-General of Registration inspected all the 8 District Registry Offices and 48 Sub-Registry Offices.

ix. Municipal Administration.

65. The number of municipalities in the State increased from 103 to 104, of which two were City Municipalities, 34 town municipalities and the rest, *viz.*, 68 minor municipalities. There was in addition a non-regulation Municipality at Sringeri in the Kadur District. The two City Municipal Councils, 18 town and 55 minor Councils were reconstituted during the year. The total strength of the members of all the municipal bodies on the last day of the year was 1429 of whom 570 were elected and the rest, including 337 salaried servants of Government, were nominated by Government. In the place of the nominated non-official President for the Mysore City Municipal Council, an official President was appointed. In the case General.

of the Bangalore City Municipality, there was an elected non-official President and the Municipal Commissioner appointed in the previous year continued.

66. Progress was made in the framing of bye-laws in the municipalities in Bangalore, Kadur, Tumkur, Chitaldrug and Shimoga Districts. Revised rules for the election of Presidents and Vice-Presidents of City, Town and minor Municipal Councils were issued during the year. All minor Municipal Councils which did not enjoy the privilege of electing their Vice-Presidents were allowed to elect them, except in the case of the minor municipal council of Sravanabelagola in regard to which the Vice-President was ordered to be appointed, generally in consultation with the Swami of the Jain Mutt there. The appointment of the Vice-President of the Bangalore City Municipal Council was also done away with when the council was reconstituted during the year. In the Tyamagundlu Municipal Council Profession Tax was abolished and Shop Tax was reimposed instead. The levy of octroi on stitched and knitted cloth in Chikmagalur Municipality was sanctioned during the year. Revised rates of fees on stalls, etc., at the time of the annual cattle show at Harihar were sanctioned as also the fresh levy of octroi on cocoanuts and betel leaves in the Naikanhalli minor municipality. The levy of octroi duty on petrol in the Tumkur Municipality was sanctioned. The levy of lighting tax in the Shikarpur Town Municipal Council and of Education Cess in the Kallurkatte minor Municipal Council was sanctioned during the year.

Sanitary and Water Supply Projects.

67. A scheme for the improvement of the Bangalore water-supply was sanctioned at a cost of about Rs. 10 lakhs with a Government grant of one-third of the cost, the balance being met by the Municipality. The increase of taxation proposed by the Municipal Council in regard to water rates and tolls was sanctioned from 1st July 1925 with a view to meet the increased expenditure and to provide for sinking funds, etc., in connection therewith. An estimate amounting to about Rs. 4,34,000 was also sanctioned for the improvement of the Mysore City Water Supply. The question of financing the scheme for the supply of water to Hunsur town is pending consideration. Sanction was accorded to a water-supply scheme for Kadur and for improving the drinking water-supply tank at Magadi at an estimated cost of Rs. 82,858 and Rs. 12,100 respectively. The constructions of the filter beds at Kolar and Chintamani were completed, while the works connected with the water-supply to Tumkur town, the trial well for the water-supply to the Dodballapur town and the improvement of the drinking water tank at Devanhalli were in various stages of progress. The water-supply scheme of the Chikmagalur town was completed during the year. The water-supply scheme to the Koppa Municipality was under progress, and that of Mudgere was under consideration of Government. The total outlay on the improvement of water-supply to towns during the year was Rs. 82,421. Improvements were effected to the wells newly sunk for the water-supply of the Chitaldrug town and a new well was also acquired by the Municipality in the town at a cost of Rs. 400 and made available for public use. In view of the scarcity of water felt in the Holalkere town, Government sanctioned the extension of the bund at a cost of Rs. 2,000 and the Municipality was authorised to take up the work immediately. To mitigate the scarcity of water-supply felt in the Hosdurga town during summer, the existing wells were deepened and cleared at a cost of Rs. 1,255. Government approved of the prospectus for floating a loan for financing the water-supply scheme for Tumkur town sanctioned last year.

68. The work for the improvement of the locality on the side of the Vedavati river in the Hiriyur town which had been sanctioned last year was under progress. Six plots with an area of 2 acres 6 guntas were planted with cocoanut trees and the disposal of the remaining plots is under consideration. An estimate for Rs. 9,074 was sanctioned for the extension of the Hiriyur town. A drainage project for the Davangere town was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 81,687 to be spread over a period of 5 years with a Government grant not exceeding Rs. 10,000 per annum. The formation of a new extension to the Harihar town was sanctioned to provide sites to the sufferers from the floods. The Tumkur Municipality has contributed about Rs. 4,000 for the construction of a long desired Maternity Hospital. A grant of Rs. 25,000 and a loan of Rs. 25,000 were sanctioned by Government for the improvement of water-supply and the formation of new extensions in the Shimoga town.

City Improvements, Bangalore.

69. The improvement works continued to be carried out under the directions of the Municipal Council by the Special Engineer, temporarily appointed for the

purpose. For want of funds, no new schemes were sanctioned during the year. The works that were in progress were the construction of the General Market with its frontage, subsidiary works connected with the lay out of the Visveswarapuram extension, the laying out of the Hoskote Road, into a shop street and the completion of the cloth bazaar. The total outlay incurred on these works amounted to Rs. 1,78,863 against Rs. 2,02,043 in the last year.

Mysore City Improvements.

70. The President of the Mysore City Municipal Council continued to be the Chairman of the Mysore City Improvement Trust Board. The Board met 14 times during the year. The total expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 1,83,982 of which Rs. 48,987 were spent on account of acquisition and demolition of properties, Rs. 40,954 for drainage and sanitary works and Rs. 42,700 for establishment. The number of properties acquired was 93. No new loans were granted during the year and out of the demand of Rs. 20,598 on account of loans granted during the previous years, a sum of Rs. 7,753 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 12,845 to be recovered at the end of the year.

Finance.

71. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 7,48,187. The income and expenditure during the year as compared with those of the previous year were as follows :—

Items	1923-24	1924-25
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Municipal rates and taxes	13,27,304	13,70,281
2. Realisation from special Acts.	34,342	41,125
3. Revenue derived from Municipal property and powers apart from taxation.	3,85,085	4,00,791
4. Grants and contributions	1,42,679	1,05,515
5. Miscellaneous	63,867	28,960
6. Public Debts.	2,02,236	3,78,295
Total ...	21,55,513	23,24,967
EXPENDITURE.		
1. General Administration	2,56,305	2,93,680
2. Public Safety	1,63,529	1,37,705
3. Public Works executed by the P. W. D.	29,091	1,21,665
4. Public Works executed by Civil Department... ...	6,23,994	4,60,906
5. Public Health and convenience	7,67,842	8.63,604
6. Public Instructions	11,336	76,360
7. Contributions	23,406	18.776
8. Miscellaneous	1,72,075	2,29,321
9. Public Debts	1,99,317	1,91,879
Total ...	22,76,895	23,93,896

The income from taxes was Rs. 13,70,281, the non tax revenue amounted to Rs. 4,41,916 and income from contribution and other sources was Rs. 5,12,770, being 58·8, 14·7 and 26·5 per cent respectively of the total income. The expenditure on general administration was Rs. 2,93,680, on public safety Rs. 1,37,705, on public health and convenience Rs. 8,63,604 and on miscellaneous other items Rs. 10,98,907 being 12·3, 5·9, 36 and 45·8 p. c. respectively of the total expenditure. The incidence of Municipal Taxation was Rs. 3-12-5 in the Bangalore City and Rs. 2-15-9 in the Mysore City, while it ranged from Re. 0-2-1 in the Mugur Municipality (Mysore District) to Rs. 4-2-9 in the Arsikere Municipality (Hassan District).

x. Administration of District Funds.

Number of Local Bodies.

72. Besides the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board, constituted for the special sanitation of the mining area under the Mysore Mines Regulation, there were as in the previous year, 8 District Boards and 76 Taluk Boards, constituted under the Local Boards and Village Panchayets Regulation. The number of Village Panchayets was 817 against 809 during the previous year.

There was no change in the constitution of the Local Boards during the year.

Strength and Meetings of Local Bodies.

73. The Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board consisted of 7 *ex-officio* and 11 non-official members during the year. Six ordinary and 3 special meetings were held by the Board, the average attendance at each meeting being 6 official and 8 non-official members respectively. The District Boards had 316 members, of whom 43 were officials, 215 were elected and 58 were nominated by Government. The Taluk Boards had 1,295 members of whom 261 were *ex-officio* members, 617 elected and 417 nominated by Government. The District and Taluk Boards met on an average 5 and 6·7 times against 5·2 and 6·5 respectively during the previous year.

Finance.

74. The income and expenditure of these bodies under the main heads, as compared with those of the previous year were as noted below:—

Items	1923-24	1924-25
INCOME.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Contribution from local cess	9,49,082	9,14,293
2. House and Mohatarfa taxes	3,37,149	3,75,672
3. Tolls and ferries	42,029	45,292
4. Railway cess	3,51,543	3,51,891
5. Education cess	2,57,639	3,85,633
6. Other items	7,43,043	9,65,470
Total ...	26,80,485	30,38,251
EXPENDITURE.		
1. Public works executed by the Public Works Department ...	6,22,685	5,48,323
2. Public works executed by the Civil Departments	1,71,398	2,15,343
3. Administration and collection	1,97,787	2,24,038
4. Public health and convenience	5 60,694	6,26,703
5. Miscellaneous	8,76,070	10,61,693
Total ...	24,28,634	26,76,100

Village Sanitation Rules.

75. The Village Sanitation Rules were newly introduced into 51 villages. Four hundred and twenty-nine persons were prosecuted for breach of the rules of whom 248 were convicted and fined Rs. 416-6-0 in all.

Rural Water Supply.

76. A grant of Rs. 40,000 was sanctioned by Government for sinking drinking water wells during the year. Two hundred and ninety-eight wells were completed and 946 works were in progress.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND RAINFALL.

i. Season and Rainfall.

The seasonal conditions were comparatively favourable for agricultural operations during the year. The Mungar rains of 1924 which were fair, timely and well distributed almost all over the State, were helpful to agricultural operations. The Hingar rains were fairly enough for crops, except in a few taluks. The tanks in all the districts except in some taluks, received fairly good supply of water and enabled the raising of wet crops. The rainfall during the calendar year 1924 was more than that of the previous year in all districts except Shimoga and Kadur. The rainfall during the official year was more than that of the previous official year in all the districts except Shimoga and was also more than the normal average corrected upto 1920, except in Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts. The rainfall was heavy and abnormal during July and August 1924 in the Mysore, Hassan, Shimoga and Kadur Districts resulting in heavy floods and consequent loss of crop and property, damage to lands and submersion of several riverside villages.

2. The distribution of rainfall by Districts according to seasons was as follows :—

Districts	South-west Monsoon		North-east Monsoon		Total	
	April 1924 to September 1924	Average	October 1924 to March 1925	Average	April 1924 to March 1925	Average
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Bangalore	23·7	21·9	4·8	9·1	28·5	31·0
Kolar	20·5	19·3	5·1	8·9	25·6	28·2
Tumkur	21·1	18·3	3·0	7·8	24·1	26·1
Mysore	25·0	18·5	6·3	9·6	31·3	28·1
Hassan	43·7	28·7	6·2	10·0	49·9	38·7
Shimoga	65·2	49·4	4·9	7·6	70·1	57·0
Kadur	93·0	63·2	6·7	10·3	99·7	73·5
Chitaldrug	17·7	15·4	2·7	6·6	20·4	22·0
State ...	35·7	27·4	4·9	8·7	40·6	36·1

The maximum rainfall recorded for the whole year (1st July 1924 to 30th June 1925) was 412·83 inches at Agumbi in the Shimoga District and the lowest recorded was 12·02 inches at Srirampur in the Chitaldrug District. The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours was at Kotegehar Toll-Gate in the Kadur District where 20·95 inches were registered on the 14th July 1924.

3. The following statement shows the average out-turn (in terms of annas) of the five principal crops of the State in the several districts during the year under report as compared with the previous year 1923-24 :—

Sl. No.	District	Paddy		Ragi		Horse-gram		Cholam		Sugarcane	
		1923-24	1924-25	1923-24	1924-25	1923-24	1924-25	1923-24	1924-25	1923-24	1924-25
1	Bangalore	4·00	8·70	6·40	11·15	4·40	7·00	6·00	9·00	7·00	8·50
2	Kolar	3·66	7·27	4·18	10·00	4·50	8·36	4·42	3·73	5·36	9·74
3	Tumkur	6·40	9·20	4·69	9·20	3·60	6·80	4·40	6·40	7·11	9·20
4	Mysore	7·84	8·85	7·54	9·32	6·31	8·72	6·46	7·15	9·54	8·31
5	Hassan	7·90	9.07	6·28	9·81	4·78	7·00	4·50	6·30	9·81	9·50
6	Shimoga	8·50	11·33	6·00	7·11	5·12	6·85	5·83	8·80	7·87	10·88
7	Kadur	10·50	11·50	9·83	10·33	5·33	7·00	6·00	6·66	9·83	10·50
8	Chitaldrug	6·75	8·75	5·25	9·00	3·37	7·25	5·50	7·75	7·85	6·75
	Average for the State ...	6·94	9·33	6·26	9·49	4·67	7·37	5·38	7·01	8·04	9·17

The comparatively favourable seasonal conditions have resulted in an average yield exceeding 8 annas under paddy, ragi and sugar-cane and the yield under horsegram and cholam was slightly less than 8 annas. A sixteen anna crop is reported under paddy in Mudgere, Shikarpur and Tirthahalli Taluks, under ragi in Mudgere and Kankanhalli Taluks, under horsegram in Kankanhalli Taluk, under cholam in Nanjangud and under sugar-cane in T.-Narsipur, Krishnarajpete, Arsikere, Mudgere and Shikarpur Taluks. The out-turn under all heads was poorest in the Goribidnur Taluk which had adverse seasonal conditions.

ii. Agriculture.

Area cropped.

4. As a result of better seasonal conditions, there was a general increase in the area under cultivation. The total net area cropped during the year under report was 62,79,520 acres as against 59,23,773 acres during the previous year, showing an increase of 3,55,747 acres. The following statement shows the extent of land under some of the principal crops:—

	1923-24	1924-25	Difference
1. Paddy	6,47,243	6,92,943	+45,700
2. Ragi	21,59,503	22,61,322	+1,01,819
3. Horsegram	6,28,255	6,61,118	+32,863
4. Cholam	5,91,905	6,30,576	+38,671
5. Sugar-cane	34,850	31,951	—2,899
6. Cotton	84,174	1,15,608	+27,463

From the above statement, it will be seen that, as compared with the previous year, the area under all the crops mentioned, except sugar-cane, increased during the year, the increase under cotton being 31·1 per cent.

Agricultural Stock.

5. The Sixth Quinquennial Census of the Agricultural Stock in the State was held in the months of March and April 1925 and the results are given in Appendix XX of the report. It will be seen therefrom, that there is a fall under almost all the heads due to the effects of the abnormal seasonal conditions which prevailed in 1923-24 and 1924-25 and to the prevalence of cattle epidemics.

Research and Experiment.

6. The Agricultural Department continued to make research and experimental work along a number of lines of agricultural development.

Botanical Section.

Ragi.

7. The breeding and testing of standard varieties of Hain Ragi were actively continued. Some 600 District collections were classed under 14 divisions according to their heritable characters. From these were evolved pedigree varieties of which H. 22, one of the most promising varieties, was largely distributed. Experiments and selections were continued with the object of evolving an earlier maturing variety of H. 22. Of irrigated ragi a number of varieties have been under experiment and two early maturing and one late maturing which proved very satisfactory, were distributed. Pure type selections were also being made of Kar Ragi, as a result of experiments made in several taluks of the Mysore District.

Cotton.

Breeding work of cotton continued on the Babbur Farm and the variety 69 was largely distributed. Cultivation of standard varieties has been very successful, and further work on the improvement of 69 is being done. The cross with exotic cotton. *i.e.*, Mysore-American IV has been practically fixed and yield tests will be taken up.

Groundnut.

Work has been continued in obtaining a more prolific variety of groundnut of the erect type. Of the eleven varieties so far grown, three have proved very satisfactory and have been largely distributed. Several varieties of outstanding merit are still under trial and promise well.

Castor.

Fifty-four District collections of castor were purified and of these 17 selections continued under tests and three of them which proved most satisfactory, were distributed among the Union Members for further trials.

Other Crops.

Of the other crops under experiment, some 200 seedlings of potatoes have been selected and put under trial for drought and disease-resisting characters.

Chemical Section.

8. Manurial experiments have been continued on the most important crops of the State and valuable results obtained, which will enable the department to greatly extend work in the fields. Field experiments on areca have shown that phosphatic manures hitherto used, are not needed. Experiments on paddy have shown the proportions of sulphate of ammonia and super-phosphate which are most profitable and that groundnut cake is equal to ammonia and may be used if the cost per unit of nitrogen is the same or less. An application of lime and phosphate to sugar-cane, in addition to the usual nitrogenous manures, proved very beneficial at the Marthur Farm plots, but on the lands under the Vani Vilasa Sagara lime proved unnecessary. In the Pot Culture Section trials on the manurial requirements of red soils have been continued and a good deal of work has been done in soil study, especially on soil moisture determination. Feeding experiments with milch cattle have been continued at the Rayanakere Farm and the results obtained till now are being worked up for publication.

Mycological Section.

9. Work on *Koleroga* of the arecanut has been extended over a much larger area than in previous years, *i.e.*, 5,503 as against 2,726 acres of gardens. The total transaction in the sale of sprayers and spraying materials amounted to Rs. 27,000. It is estimated that a sum of 16 lakhs of rupees is the value of the crop saved. Black Rot in coffee received close attention and in addition to about 8,000 bushes sprayed by the Department, materials and sprayers for spraying 35 acres were sold to planters. The investigations of Die Back in coffee, Smut on ragi, Betelvine Mildew, etc., were continued.

Coffee Experimental Station.

10. Preliminary work has been done in connection with the Coffee Experimental Station. The area of 17 acres of growing coffee, placed at the disposal of the Department, has been worked up to obtain correct figures of yield and plan for manurial experiments has been laid down. A part of the jungle has been cleared and temporary sheds erected for labour, out of the sum of Rs. 2,000 placed at the disposal of the Department by the United Planters' Association of Southern India for the purpose. Further final lay out of the whole area of about 200 acres is now being worked up. Seeds from known heavy bearers have been collected from estates both in Mysore and in Coorg and some 3,000 plants are ready in the nurseries for planting in the new area.

Entomological Section.

11. The work on *Kamblihula* was continued in the Kolar District, the area covered being 43 villages or 12,000 acres. The number of moths picked was 1,80,000 nearly, representing 80 million caterpillars. Good progress has been made in the investigation of the Lime tree and Orange Borers and remedial measures demonstrated. This pest was investigated in Coorg at the request of the authorities and a report on the lines to be adopted for its eradication is now before the Coorg Government. The hand picking of coffee borers has been continued and work on other pests such as sugar-cane borer, Mango Hopper, Avare Pod borer and Cardamom pest has satisfactorily progressed.

Demonstration Work.

12. The important work of demonstration has, as in the past, consisted in the spread of new and proved varieties of crops, the introduction of improved farm implements, the introduction and trial of profitable commercial fertilisers and better methods of cultivation and general advice, based on direct demonstration on the farmer's holdings. In the Eastern division alone, over 500 farms have been visited. In this connection work deserving of recognition was done by the members of the Agricultural and Experimental Union and other influential raiyats. In the distribution of seeds, manures and implements, not only have the general rural co-operative societies expanded their work but special agricultural co-operative societies are now being formed. The District Boards have also enthusiastically assisted the Department by subventions, by placing funds at the disposal of the department for buying seeds and manures, by granting agricultural scholarships, assisting co-operative societies, etc. The Village Panchayet at Tippur started their own agricultural depot for the sale of manures, seeds and implements.

Over 472 pallas of ragi, 1,575 pallas of paddy, cotton seed required for about 1500 acres, some 7 lakhs setts of sugar-cane and a lot of groundnut were distributed. The area sown with groundnut crop in the Western Division alone was 35,000 acres. The Department distributed 45 tons of ammonia sulphate, 80 tons of phosphate manures and 200 tons of oilcake and greater quantities were obtained

Karnataka State Archives, (Departmental Library) Accession No. Date

by the ryots who were put in direct touch with the suppliers. Eight hundred and fifty demonstrations of improved implements were held and 887 ploughs have been sold, besides Cultivators and Nahan sugar-cane Mills. Satisfactory arrangements were made with the Kirloscar Company for the sale of their ploughs through the departmental depots.

Experimental Farms.

13. Though seasonal conditions were in many cases abnormal, the work on the farms progressed satisfactorily. In the Hebbal farm experiments were made to find out the correct depth of sowing ragi and it was found that the shallow sowings (at ½" depth) gave the best results. Experiments in the Babbur Farm with different varieties of sugar-cane, yielded good results and breeding work of "Cotton 69" was continued. In the Marthur Farm good results were obtained from a variety of ragi (M. M. 1) which is valuable in as much as it will stand both abnormal wet as also drought and still give a higher yield. Short season varieties of groundnuts were also raised and largely distributed. Although failure of the irrigation arrangement hampered work on the Nagenhalli Farm, experiments in spacing and green manuring and trials with paddy mixtures were made.

Agricultural Education.

14. The Hebbal Agricultural School had 36 students, six of whom were scholarship holders. Eight students sat for the Diploma Examination and four of them passed. Owing to the limited accommodation in the Hostel, only 18 new students could be accepted, although the applications for admission were numerous. There were 52 applications for admission to the Sri Krishnarajendra Vyavasaya Dharma Pathasala at Chikkanhalli, in which students are trained in Practice and Theory of all the main agricultural operations, live-stock, pests, etc. Fifteen students were admitted and all of them passed out successfully.

Live-Stock.

15. Breeding work on the Rayanakere Dairy Farm was seriously hampered by the outbreak of Foot and Mouth disease. Nevertheless the adult herd remained at last year's strength, *viz.,* 331. By the weeding out of poorer cows and the coming into profit of a number of young half-breds, the milk production increased from 5·4 lbs. in the previous year to 5·9 lbs. The number of births was 79, of which 70 were Holstein crosses, one a pure Holstein and 5 pure Scindies. Two pure pedigree Holstein heifers were imported but both died. An area of 200 acres in this farm was also worked for fodder production and 1,400 tons of ensilage were made. The Kikiyu Grass showed a much better out-turn than local grass. Of the 340 sheep in the Hebbal Farm, 122 were transferred to other farms, 49 sold and 40 died. Sheep on the Tellachihalli Farm suffered from parasite and the death rate was heavy. The Kolar Sheep Breeders' Association did good work in getting together good white flocks.

Agricultural Engineering.

16. Four hundred Mysore ploughs, made in England, were obtained and sold at the reduced price of Rs. 25 each and with a view to further reduce the price, efforts were made to manufacture Mysore ploughs both at the Bhadravathi Iron Works and the Central Industrial Workshop, and several implements turned out by these are now under trial at the farms. Trials with seed-drills, sugar-mills, and jaggery boiling and also of several types of engines for irrigation have been conducted. The departmental plant such as Power Ensilage Cutter, Motor Lorry, Tractor, etc, has been satisfactorily worked and maintained.

17. The Well Boring Section which was newly sanctioned during the year had to begin work late in the year, owing to the delay in getting the necessary implements and plants. During the year, so far as existing staff and tools admitted, 16 borings were executed, blasting was done in 4 wells and help was rendered to 6 persons in deepening wells. A tube well at Davangere was undertaken during the year and was carried down to 75 feet nearly, 50 feet of which was very hard rock. The well is completed and has now 30 feet of water.

Civil and Veterinary Department.

18. In spite of the more favourable seasonal conditions with an abundant supply of fodder in most of the taluks, great havoc was caused among live-stock by Rinderpest, Anthrax and Foot and Mouth disease. Nine hundred and one outbreaks of Rinderpest were registered during the year, 642 of which were attended to and 1,00,119 animals were protected by inoculation. The recorded deaths from the disease numbered 12,198. The Mysore District was the source of infection for the State and the spread of the disease was due to the unrestricted movement of cattle from infected localities to shandies and fairs. There were 2,110 outbreaks

Diseases.

of Anthrax during the year with a recorded mortality of 3,465. In the Shimoga District it assumed an epizootic form and killed almost all the cattle in several villages on the borders of the Shimoga jungles and also killed wild animals. The mortality from Black-quarter and Hemorrhagic Septicæmia was considerably lower than in previous year. Foot and Mouth disease was responsible for 2,034 deaths. Owing to the wide prevalence of Rinderpest, very little attention could be paid to other diseases. Notwithstanding the fact that most of the Veterinary Inspectors were away from their headquarters from 15 to 20 days in every month they were unable to personally attend to all the outbreaks. In all 1,17,708 inoculations were done against epidemic disease against 70,203 in the previous year.

Dispensaries.

19. Four new dispensaries were opened during the year at Tiptur, Arkalgud, Mudgere and Shikarpur, making a total of 27 institutions. Orders were passed during the year for opening four more dispensaries at Anekal, Chamrajnagar, Tirthahalli and Hosdurga in the year 1925-26. The number of fresh cases admitted for treatment during the year was 66,080 against 48,105 in the previous year and the total number of cases attended to was 1,49,947 as against 1,18,585 in the previous year. In all 2,106 castrations and 3,856 operations were performed in the dispensaries during the year, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 1,477 and 3,841 respectively. Besides these, the departmental staff treated while on tour, 23,605 cases and performed 17,913 castrations and 341 operations.

Breeding.

20. There were 16 breeding bulls and 4 buffalo bulls at the commencement of the year, stationed in different veterinary institutions. Two of the bulls died and one bull was purchased by the Hassan Municipality to replace the bull sold during the year. At the end of the year there were 13 breeding bulls and 3 buffalo bulls. One thousand two hundred and forty-five cows and 224 buffalo cows were covered during the year.

General.

21. The staff of the department consisted of the Superintendent, two Assistant Superintendents, two officers in charge of Bangalore and Mysore Hospitals and 35 Veterinary Inspectors. Two Veterinary Inspectors were sent to the Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research, Muktesar, for a special three year course. Three stipendiary students were at the Bombay Veterinary College and 6 were at the Punjab Veterinary College, Lahore. The sending of seven more students to the Punjab Veterinary College was approved. During the year two graduates of the Bombay Veterinary College and 6 of the Madras Veterinary College were employed in the Department. The staff attended 54 Taluk Conferences. Some dispensaries are being provided with buildings by private aid.

Sericulture.

22. Scanty rainfall and low prices rendered the year unusually bad for sericulture and compelled many small reelers to stop operation and many raiyats to remove mulberry from their lands. As a result of the willing co-operation of the local boards in an increasing degree, especially in education and spreading knowledge of improved methods, quite a large amount of demonstration work was done and hardly any important fair or *jatra* was neglected. In spite of bad season and low prices, the industry made headway in new areas, specially in Tumkur, Kolar and Chitaldrug Districts. The industry had a fairly adequate supply of good seed. The increased demand for disease free seeds was met by increasing the output of the grainages by more than 50 per cent (3,90,168 layings as against 2,40,901 layings in the previous year). About seventy-five lakhs of good seed cocoons were rendered available. Successful experimental work in breeding new races was taken advantage of in the issue of 46,678 layings of eggs of these new races and hybrids, resulting in a 60 per cent improvement in the yield and there is a large demand for the new races. The grainage technique was remodelled on the latest Japanese lines. Experimental work continued to be done covering practically the whole field of sericulture comprising mulberry cultivation, silkworm breeding and reeling. The experiments were made possible, by the employment for the first time in India, of the artificial treatment of hibernating eggs, so as to make them hatch like multivoltines. Much attention was devoted to the improvement of reeling machinery and a new type of basin has been designed for purposes of taking out a patent. The farms in various centres carried on their activities in experiments, seed production and seed campaign and propaganda work. The First Sericultural Conference organised by the District Board, Bangalore, was held at the Channapatna Farm. The first part of a Hand Book on sericulture was issued.

23. The Central School at Mysore had 30 students under training including one from Hyderabad (Deccan), who has since been appointed Superintendent of Sericulture in that State, and 2 from the Madras Presidency. There were 24 students at the farms at Channapatna, Kunigal, Hole-Narsipur and Kolar. Owing to the fall in the prices of silk, the stock remaining on hand at the filature unsold at the end of the year was 1,275 lbs. of silk and 663 lbs. of waste worth nearly Rs. 23,333. The total expenditure of the Department was Rs. 75,285. Sericultural loans were given to the extent of Rs. 1,630.

iii. Labour and Wages.

24. In the State, as a whole, there was no variation in the wages of labour, both skilled and unskilled, and the rates of cart hire, nor was there any unemployment among the labouring classes. There was a slight decrease in the rates of cart hire in the Kolar District and a slight increase in the wages of unskilled labour and also cart hire in the Kadur District. Labour was generally available in all districts. There was no abnormal movement of the people in any of the districts. On account of the unfavourable seasonal conditions in the taluks of Maddagiri and Pavagada, some persons from certain parts of the said taluks had gone to Marikanave, Shimoga and Radhum (a British frontier village) in search of labour but returned to their villages as soon as conditions improved there. There was the usual emigration of coolies from the Nagamangala Taluk in Mysore District into the Coffee and Tea Estates of the Nilgiris and other parts. Except the usual movement of coolies from Arkalgud to Coorg and from South Kanara District to the Coffee and Cardamom estates of Hassan District, there was no abnormal movement of men in that district. The resumption of the Nanjangud-Chamrajnagar Railway and the raising of the Krishnarajasagara Dam to 120′ gave ample employment to surplus labour. The Mysore Distillation and Iron Works, the Bhadra Anicut and Tramways, the Saw Mills of Shimoga and Bhadravati and the carting of timber for the Forest Department in Shimoga, Channagiri and Kumsi (Sub) Taluks, the arecanut gardens in the Malnad Taluks of the District and the manganese industry of the Kumsi Sub-Taluk, attracted a large number of people from South and North Canara Districts and Dharwar District. There was the usual movement of coolies from some of the taluks of Kadur District, chiefly labourers from South Canara that come for the season, to Mangalore and the immigration of labourers from South Canara District and the Maidan parts of the State to work in the Coffee Estates in the Kadur District. A large influx of people from the adjoining parts of British India temporarily into the Davangere Taluk in search of employment is also reported. The factory regulation has been thoroughly revised and considerable attention is being paid to improve the condition of labour and to provide for better safety methods.

iv. Manufacture, Arts and Industries.

General.

25. With a view to organise the Central Industrial Workshop thoroughly and enable the Department to take up the manufacture of simple machines required by the people for agricultural and other purposes and to keep up a high standard of work, the Industrial Engineer was placed in direct charge of the Central Industrial Workshop and two new appointments were created, *viz.*, one Superintendent of Industries and one Assistant Superintendent, for the Central Industrial Workshop. The State has now been divided into three divisions, each under a Superintendent of Industries. Under this arrangement it has been possible to devote more attention to each individual concern and to help the people even in the most remote parts of the State, while at the same time giving the officers sufficient time for undertaking more detailed investigation into industrial resources and possibilities.

Organisation and Propaganda.

26. The year under report was one of serious financial depression and the position of many industries was critical. By timely advise and help, the crisis was tided over and grave disaster averted. A programme of work was framed and in spite of the serious financial depression, most of the smaller schemes have been carried out. Information in regard to all important schemes with detailed plans

and estimates have been collected and is available. Accurate data regarding the working costs of ordinary industries have been collected. These are made available for the information of the public. Arrangements have been made for demonstrations of machinery for small industries connected with agriculture, power drawn silk looms, cotton and other weaving machinery and also for large industries such as silk filatures, silk throwing plants and match manufacture. Detailed information has been collected in regard to the machinery employed, the capital invested, the out-turn, the number of persons working and the present position of each industrial establishment in the State and a bulletin of large industrial establishments is under preparation. Departmental officers were liberally lent to private concerns in the initial stages. In order to prevent ruinous competition of similar concerns in the same locality, arrangements were being made to educate the public as to the actual scope in each locality and to issue a bulletin on this subject. The statistical abstract has been thoroughly revised and brought up-to-date. A detailed investigation has been made with regard to the position of the industries and trade in the State for the past 20 years, in view of the noticeable excess of imports over exports in recent years and proposals formulated in the shape of a bulletin in regard to the measures to be adopted to arrest this tendency. Some preliminary steps have been taken for the revision of the industrial survey.

Ordinary Industries.

27. The twenty-two private industrial works which were under erection at the close of last year were completed and all started work during the year. The total amount invested in these concerns, exclusive of working capital, is estimated at three lakhs of rupees. In addition to these, four new Anderson Oil Expellers, nine rice mills, one ginning factory, four flour mills, three weaving factories, four pumping installations, two lacquerware factories, two printing presses and six other miscellaneous industries were started during the year. The capital invested on machinery alone in these concerns amounted to Rs. $3\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. Two rice mills, one at Alur and the other at Shimoga have been helped to put up electric lights and the success of these small lighting installations has led to requests to procure similar outfits, from other concerns and also municipalities. The aggregate capital invested in providing machinery, etc., for these ordinary industrial concerns, exclusive of working capital, exceeds Rs. 5 lakhs. No less a sum than Rs. 13 lakhs have been found by small capitalists during the past three years for these ordinary industries. The number of concerns using power in the State (exclusive of mills and other large factories) is 430 which consume nearly 3,500 H. P. of which $\frac{2}{3}$ is generated by oil, gas and steam engines in the moffusil. Two hundred and thirty of these concerns have received financial assistance from Government, while all the others have received departmental assistance in some form or other.

Large Industries.

28. The cotton industry passed through a very critical stage during the year. The falling markets have considerably handicapped new mills and special measures have been taken to help these mills. The Minerva Mills with 25,000 spindles have already started work. The Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills, Ltd., and the Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Ltd., have made considerable extensions. The Krishnarajendra Mills are now able to work all the 25,000 spindles. The total number of spindles in the State is 1,30,000 and of looms 1,285. Owing to the decreasing demand for yarn, the new spinning mills are finding it necessary to add looms and schemes for this purpose are under consideration. A small beginning has been made in developing the cotton printing industry. Since private concerns could not undertake the supply of prepared materials, recommendations have been made that the department should be provided with a dyeing and sizing plant. The woollen industry is also passing through bad times. The Kaiser-i-Hind Woollen Mills and the Mahalakshmi Mills had to face serious depression. Proposals have been made to Government to help a private concern to put up a small wool spinning plant with a view to developing the use of fly shuttle looms for the manufacture of *kumblies*. The phenomenal fall in the price of silk has greatly affected the prospects of the silk industry. But this adverse feature has resulted in the cost of manufacture of filature reeled silk being considerably curtailed. Arrangements have been made to add machinery to manufacture Organzine for which there appears to be better local demand in India than for raw silk. The Bangalore Silk Filature (with an invested capital of Rs. 75,000) has overcome preliminary difficulties and is now able to reel 20 lbs. of silk a day at very satisfactory rates. As far as possible only local reeled filature silk is used in

Government Weaving Factories and certain other concerns and this has considerably improved the character of the goods produced in Mysore. Samples of Mysore Silk woven in Macclesfield Mills show that with suitable refining machinery, fabrics of the highest standard are obtainable. The manufacture of gold lace in the State has passed the experimental stage and the Sri Krishna Gold Thread Factory is expected to shortly attain a monthly output of Rs. 25,000 worth of gold lace.

Agricultural and other Industries.

29. A unit has been designed and is being tested for running the ordinary bullock driven sugar-cane mills by small engines. Tea cultivation was developed and a new factory has been completed this year bringing the total number of tea factories to two. Three other syndicates are rapidly planting tea and arranging for its manufacture. These concerns have purchased several old coffee estates, chiefly in the Koppa Taluk and planted them with tea. Five hundred acres have also been offered, out of a State Forest in the Thonnodi village in the Mudagere Taluk, for another tea syndicate. The phenomenal rise in the prices of coffee combined with good crops has greatly improved the position of coffee planters. Schemes are being worked out for establishing saw mills at Tarikere, Nanjangud, Chikmaglur, Hunsur and Tirthahalli as adjuncts to rice mills and other industries. The manufacture of cane furniture has been considerably improved. The treating and colouring of cane has also been introduced. The small factory established at Channapatna for the manufacture of button lac and shellac has been working successfully. About half a dozen new factories were started during the year using wood turning lathes driven by power for the manufacture of lacquerware articles, mill requisites, etc.

Owing to the increased price of raw materials to be imported, the manufacture of essential oils received some setback during the year and the operations are now concentrated on the manufacture of essential oils from Indian products such as cardamoms, ajwan seeds, cinnamon, etc. The Essenflour Products, Ltd., have introduced several improvements in the process of manufacturing essential oils. The plantation of Indian Lavender and Factory at Tatguni have been considerably expanded. The Mysore Match Manufacturing Company, commenced erection of the factory and have placed orders for machinery. Application has been received for the starting of another match factory. The manufacture of reinforced concrete at Malleswaram, Bangalore has been extended. The Yelahanka Tile Factory has commenced operations on a large scale and the quality of the tiles is reported to be very superior.

Minor, Home and Rural Industries.

30. There was good demand for goods manufactured by the local weavers. The introduction of fly shuttle slays has made good progress. Considerable reduction in prices has been effected and weaving requisites can now be had at prices which are not beyond the means of all ordinary weavers. The work of demonstrators has been better systematized and concentrated. A beginning has been made for the development of Home Industries under a new scheme to be worked on a grant-in-aid basis.

Government Factories. Soap Factory.

31. The manufacture in the Soap Factory was restricted, due to the fall in the demand and the decision of Government to transfer the factory to private enterprise. Soap valued at Rs. 1,63,963 was manufactured during the year and the total profit realised amounted to Rs. 13,944.

Central Industrial and District Workshops.

32. The Central Industrial Workshop has been thoroughly reorganised and its functions will hereafter comprise in the manufacture of articles in large demand locally, experimental work in industries, repairs, etc., for the machinery of the concerns belonging to Government or helped by the Department and training of machanics, etc.. The total value of the articles turned out during the year amounted to Rs. 85,600 resulting in a loss of Rs. 2,208 which is explained by the fact that no allowance is made for experimental work. The production of standardised sugar-cane mills and ploughs on a large scale is expected to be organised and arrangements are being made to provide the workshop with sufficient work so that it may not work at a loss in future. Some of the District Workshops are languishing for want of sufficient work. The Tumkur Workshop had to be closed. But the Shimoga Workshop has become thoroughly self-supporting, turning out work of the value of Rs. 8,250 resulting in a net profit of Rs. 2,927. The Hassan Workshop has made a good beginning. The total value of articles manufactured in the Arts Workshop amounted to Rs. 36,360 resulting in a net loss of Rs. 4,646, due to reduction in value in accumulated stock.

33. The Art and Crafts Depot has been a source of great help to the artisans in the State such as Gudigars and Ivory Inlay workers who had serious difficulty in selling their articles. The sales in the depot amounted to Rs. 27,916 leaving a net profit of Rs. 650. Art and Crafts Depot.

34. The Government Weaving Factory is maintained chiefly for the purpose of demonstrating the possibilities of improvements in the weaving industry, to carry on experiments, introduce new designs, help the industry in getting appliances and accessories and constructing machines suited to local requirements. Consistently with these objects the manufacturing side has been considerably curtailed and the total value of the goods manufactured amounted to Rs. 48,637. This is mainly due to the experimental character of the work. The trading accounts show a gross profit of Rs. 2,723. The total sales amounted to Rs. 64,345. Rs. 21,000 were written down to reduce the prices of old stocks. The manufacture of Organzine has been for the first time organised and arranged for in connection with a private concern. A new hand worked silk throwing machine has been designed and introduced among the people. The manufacture of ribbons has been taken up. About 20 pupils were trained in the institution. Weaving Factory.

35. The Chamarajendra Technical Institute continued to be the chief institution for training in arts and crafts. The curricula were thoroughly revised and a new syllabus introduced. The manufacturing side of the institution has been developed. The expenditure on the institution was Rs. 37,042 and the value of the manufactured goods, Rs. 19,416. Arrangements were made to work the Channapatna and Sagar Industrial Schools under proper commercial conditions. Arrangements were made with the Government Stores Purchase Committee to give the Industrial Schools a portion of their orders for furniture. The total value of articles manufactured during the year in the industrial and trade schools of the State was Rs. 20,670 and the realisations were Rs. 18,790. The grant-in-aid industrial schools worked satisfactorily. A scheme to convert the Sri Lakshmi Narasimah Institution into a poly-technic school is being worked out. The total expenditure on industrial schools per annum is Rs. 86,125. Industrial Education.

36. Including the application pending at the beginning of the year there were in all 51 applications involving a sum of Rs. 2,92,175. Of these, 40 applications involving Rs. 1,92,175 were for hire purchase and 11 applications for loans aggregating Rs. 1,00,000. Among these, 18 applications for hire purchase covering Rs. 54,995 and one loan application for Rs. 10,000 were sanctioned and 13 Hire Purchase applications and 8 loan applications were either rejected or withdrawn, leaving 9 Hire Purchase applications and two loan applications pending sanction and enquiry at the close of the year. The Takavi Loans given during the year amounted to Rs. 48,268 as against Rs. 40,082 in the previous year and the amount recovered during the year towards principal and interest was Rs. 72,272. The aggregate amount paid in the shape of Takavi Loans since the inception of the scheme upto end of June 1925 was Rs. 9,16,621 and the amounts recovered, principal and interest, were Rs. 5,24,393 and Rs. 1,15,972 respectively, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,92,228. There were four works pending completion at the close of the year for which loans have been sanctioned by Government. Takavi Loans.

Mysore Iron Works.

37. The total outlay on the Iron Works from the commencement to the 30th June 1925 was Rs. 1,84,00,000. The losses incurred from the commencement of the operations in January 1923 amounted to Rs. 15,25,000.

The production of pig iron during the year showed a steady increase, being nearly double of what it was during the first half-year since the operation commenced. Similar increases are also noticeable under bye-products. The total operation charges during the year came to Rs. 18,09,429. The revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 11,58,768, made up of the net value of sales effected and of additions to stock which, valued at current market rates, amounted to Rs. 2,23,414. The loss during the year was Rs. 6,62,805, of which Rs. 2,66,508 represented the loss on operation and the balance was mainly due to futher decline in prices.

Owing to the general collapse of the market, the price of pig iron has fallen considerably during the past two years.

On the recommendation of the Finance and Taxation Committee, it has been resolved to continue the operations for a further period of 18 months.

Sandal Oil Factories.

38. The Sandal Oil Factories in Bangalore and Mysore worked throughout the year. The year opened with a stock of 50,459 pounds of oil and 173,000 pounds were manufactured during the year. The quantity of oil sold during the year was 1,66,294 lbs. Allowing for wastage and the quantity of oil distributed as samples, the stock at the close of the year stood at 56,000 lbs. The gross realisations for the year were Rs. 26·12 lakhs. Excluding the manufacturing charges and the marketting charges, the net sandalwood oil revenue to the Forest Department for the year was 19·06 lakhs. There was a very large demand for Mysore Sandalwood Oil in the United States of America, and arrangements have been made for the distillation of oil in that country.

v. Trade and Commerce.

39. The foreign rail-borne trade of the State during the year ending 31st March 1925 gave signs of further recovery as shown by the increase in the total volume of both imports and exports. The seasonal conditions on the whole were fairly good. But owing to the tightness of the money market and the rise in exchange in foreign currency, the recovery in the export trade was not to the extent it was expected earlier in the year. The imports of foreign goods were affected by the uncertainty of the courses of prices, accumulation of the stocks and the reduction in the purchasing power of the people. As compared with the year 1923-24, there were increases in the imports of rice, raw cotton, piece goods, alizarine and aniline dyes, raw hides and skins, silver bullion, salt and sugar. There was a shrinkage in the imports of coal and coke, machinery and mill work, wrought iron and steel. In the export trade, increases were recorded under cotton twist and yarn, piece goods, tanning barks, oil cakes, oil seeds such as groundnut, gingelly and copra, tanned hides, raw skins, manganese, cast iron, silk waste and woollen goods. There was a slight reduction in the exports of raw cotton, coffee, ragi, jaggery and raw silk. The total approximate value of exports and imports during the year was Rs. 12·7 crores and Rs. 13 crores as against Rs. 13·63 crores and Rs. 12·38 crores respectively during the previous year.

vi. Associations for Banking, Trading, etc.

Co-operative Societies. General.

40. During the year under report, Government passed orders on the report of the Mysore Co-operative Committee, instituted in the year 1920, to take stock of the work done by the Department and to suggest measures for the expansion of the movement on sound lines. The most important of the recommendations were (1) the weeding out of all moribund and useless societies, (2) the formation of an Apex Bank for adequately financing the movement, (3) the formation of a Co-operative Institute for propaganda work and (4) the development of Industrial and Agricultural Co-operation. In accordance with these recommendations the attention of the Department had to be concentrated during the year, as in the past two years, chiefly in the consolidation of the Movement by weeding out most of the useless and moribund societies, in spreading correct ideas of co-operation among the people, and in strengthening public confidence in the movement by propaganda, vigorous inspections, the holding of general meetings of societies which had not been held for years and distributing profits. Special attention was devoted during the year to the adequate financing of societies, the development of Sericultural and Agricultural Co-operation and the starting of House Building Co-operative societies. A Co-operative Institute was started during the year for the training of workers and for spreading correct ideas of co-operation and the publication of a monthly Co-operative Bulletin in Kannada was undertaken by the Institute for the benefit of societies. The economic condition of members of 49 societies was examined during the year, bringing the total number of societies in which this work was completed so far to 639. The Eleventh Mysore Provincial Co-operative Conference was held in October 1924 and it was attended by 300 delegates and 400 visitors from the co-operative societies in the State. The shields graciously instituted by H. H. the Yuvaraja were presented to the best Industrial Co-operative Society and the best Agricultural Co-operative Society in the State and also to the best Credit Society in each district.

Strength, Capital and Transaction.

41. The year opened with 1,487 societies with a membership of 92,203; 82 societies were newly registered and the registration of 95 societies was cancelled. There were at the close of the year 1,474 societies with a membership of 91,602, the decrease being due to the cancellation of the registration of useless and moribund societies. Eighteen were Central Societies, 1,169 Agricultural Societies (102 limited and 1,067 unlimited) and 287 non-Agricultural (246 limited and 41 unlimited). The share capital of all the societies fell from Rs. 35,50,820 in 1923-24 to Rs. 34,60,333 while the working capital increased to Rs. 92,21,614 from Rs. 87,44,945 in 1923-24. The average working capital per member was Rs. 100·6 against Rs. 94·8 in the previous year. The total transactions of all the societies amounted to Rs. 2,77,61,095 against Rs. 2,77,40,951 in 1923-24 and the net profits realised amounted to Rs. 4,03,214 as against Rs. 3,79,590 in the previous year. The total reserve fund increased from Rs 11,84,902 in 1923-24 to Rs. 12,95,652. The Central Societies contributed Rs. 1,18,268, the Agricultural Societies Rs. 4,72,102 and the Non-agricultural Societies Rs. 7,05,282 to this fund. The total amount of deposits attracted during the year amounted to Rs. 32,38,270 while the amount withdrawn was Rs. 35,36,981 and the total amount held in deposit at the end of the year was Rs. 29,71,452 as against Rs. 32,70,162 at the close of the previous year. The reduction of 2½ lakhs was due to the heavy withdrawals necessitated by the tightness of the money market and the high cost of living. The average deposit per member on the whole was Rs. 32·4 as against Rs. 35·4 in the previous year. Of the total working capital 37·9 per cent were contributed by the share amounts, 34·2 per cent by deposit, 12·3 per cent by loans from Government and other societies and 15·6 per cent by Reserve and other Funds.

Loans, Interest and Collections.

42. The total amount of loans issued by all the societies during the year was Rs. 55,99,380 in 87,825 cases against Rs. 56,31,403 in 81,774 cases in the previous year. Rs. 38,84,463 or 69·9 per cent were given for productive purposes, Rs. 12,33,124 or 21·5 per cent for paying off prior debts and Rs. 4,81,791 or 8·6 per cent for necessary and other purposes. The total amount of loans outstanding against members of all societies was Rs. 79,26,818 at the end of the year against Rs. 68,87,108 in the previous year. The rate of interest on deposits attracted by the societies ranged from 5 to 7 per cent and the average rate of interest charged by the societies on loans to their members varied from 9 to 12 per cent. Including the loans already outstanding, the total demand for the year was Rs. 79,16,103, out of which, a sum of Rs. 53,19,669 or 69 per cent was collected during the year.

Central Banks.

43. The Bangalore Central Co-operative Bank, Limited and the Mysore Provincial Co-operative Bank, Limited continued to be the two chief Central Financing Institutions in the State. In reviewing the Mysore Co-operative Committee's Report, Government suggested the conversion of the Provincial Bank into an Apical Bank for financing all the societies in the State and of the Central Bank into an Urban Bank dealing only with individuals throughout the State. The question was examined by the general bodies of both the Banks and as a result of their deliberation, the Provincial Bank was converted into an Apex Bank for financing the Movement in the State.

The Central Co-operative Bank had at the close of the year, a membership of 648 individuals and 160 societies with a share capital of Rs. 3,08,015 and a working capital of Rs. 13,16,067. The deposits amounted to Rs. 8,20,835 and the Reserve Fund to Rs. 1,20,500. The loans granted to individual members during the year amounted to Rs. 2,94,172. No loans were given to societies in pursuance of the arrangement mentioned above. The total loans outstanding were Rs. 6,75,506 against individual members and Rs. 3,71,003 against societies. The Provincial Co-operative Bank had at the close of the year a membership of 395 individuals and 527 societies with a share capital of Rs. 1,47,960 and a working capital of Rs. 7,22,730. The deposits amounted to Rs. 4,87,961 and the Reserve Fund to Rs. 40,331. As an Apex Bank it granted loans to the extent of Rs. 2,06,893 during the year to societies only and the total loan outstanding against societies at the close of the year was Rs. 5,72,061. The Bank Staff inspected 50 societies during the year.

The 5 District Central Co-operative Banks at Mysore, Hassan, Chikmagalur, Shimoga and Tumkur did not show any progress beyond making attempts to collect some capital and the loans due to them. The utilisation of the services

of these banks as agencies of the Apex Bank for studying and meeting the requirements of societies in their respective areas is under contemplation.

Primary Societies. Agricultural.

44. The societies whose membership consisted mainly of Agricultural Classes, decreased from 1,184 at the beginning, to 1,164 at the end, of the year, but the membership increased from 47,133 to 48,835. The total working capital of these societies increased to Rs. 25,88,531 from Rs. 24,60,524 in the previous year. The reserve fund also increased from Rs. 3,81,693 to Rs. 4,72,102. Of these, 1,164 societies, 1,084 were pure credit institutions. The dividends paid by these societies ranged from 5 to 7½ per cent.

Non-Agricultural.

45. There were 287 Non-Agricultural Societies as against 285 in the previous year and their total membership was 40,409. Their working capital was Rs. 43,62,523 against Rs. 42,71,786 and Reserve Fund Rs. 71,05,282 against Rs. 6,42,322, in the previous year. Of these societies, 182 were Credit Institutions. The dividends declared by these societies varied from 7½ to 10 per cent.

Stores.

46. There were 63 stores in the State against 82 at the end of the previous year. They purchased articles to the extent of Rs. 7,02,483 and sold to the extent of Rs. 6,78,500, yielding a net profit of Rs. 31,215.

Non-Credit.

47. The number of Societies dealing with non-credit forms of co-operation with special reference to the development of agriculture and industries, was 102 as against 108 in the previous year. There were 2 types of these societies (a) Supply Societies and (b) Sale Societies. The object of Supply Societies was to stock and supply their members with good seeds, improved agricultural implements and measures. There were 38 Supply Societies working at the close of the year and 100 existing Credit Societies were also induced to take up this work as an adjunct to banking activities. The total transactions of all these societies in this direction amounted to over Rs. 30,000. With a view to encourage distribution of agricultural implements, seeds, manures, etc. Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 8,000 (at Rs. 1,000 for each district) for granting loans to Co-operative Societies and the Department of Agriculture has also agreed to give a concession of 5 per cent on the total purchases, to cover freight, etc. The number of Sale Societies were only three, connected with the sale of Areca. These societies conducted transactions to the extent of Rs. 70,040.

Industrial Co-operation.

48. Chief among Industrial Co-operative Societies were Weavers' Societies, Sericultural Societies, Gudigars or Sandalwood Carvers' Societies and Brass Workers' Societies. There were 39 Weavers' Co-operative Societies with a membership of 1,212 and a working capital of Rs. 1,15,380 as against Rs. 2,39,310 in the previous year. They purchased raw materials and finished products to the extent of Rs. 2,08,066 and sold them to the extent of Rs. 1,38,488. The depression in trade and fall in prices have adversely affected these societies. Government have placed at the disposal of the Department a sum of Rs. 10,000 for financing small Weavers' Societies and out of this a sum of Rs. 1,000 has been advanced to these societies, in addition to Rs. 5,500 already granted to them during the period of distress. There were 4 Sericultural Societies at the beginning of the year and 3 more were started during the year. Government have also sanctioned Rs. 2,800 for financing such societies in the early stages. There were 2 Gudigars' Societies with a membership of 62 and a working capital of Rs. 995. They manufactured articles of the value of Rs. 2,866 and sold them. The Reserve Fund of these societies amounted to Rs. 1,642 at the close of the year. There were 2 Brass Workers' Societies for artizans engaged in copper and brass metal works.

Among the primary societies may be mentioned 15 House-Building Societies, 39 societies for depressed classes and 55 Grain Banks, besides societies representing the interests of Lacquerware Artisans, Jewellers, Brass makers, Shoemakers, Oil-mongers, Rattan-Weavers, etc.

Co-operation in Malnad.

49. Strenuous efforts were made by the Departmental Staff during the year to secure a rapid expansion of the movement in the Malnad parts. As a result, not only the number of societies in the area increased from 212 in 1923-24 to 278, their membership from 12,100 to 15,073 and their working capital from Rs. 7,60,650 to Rs. 8,48,429, but their activities also increased in several directions. The Credit Societies were busy in collecting their overdue loans, reduced their rate of interest and became useful to a large number of persons. The number of Stores Societies

increased from 16 to 18 effecting sales at cheap rates to the extent of Rs. 58,400 and realising a profit of Rs. 3,565. In spite of the fact that the Areca Sale Societies had to strive hard against great odds, owing to the fall in the price of Areca, they conducted transactions to the extent of Rs. 70,040 and earned a net profit of Rs. 480. Government have appointed a Special Officer to conduct a proper Economic Survey to arrive at reliable data for devising measures for the improvement of the Malnad.

Litigation.

50. During the year 1,960 suits of the value of Rs. 2,50,084 were entertained for adjudication as against 1,859 suits of the value of Rs. 2,57,189 in the previous year and the stamp revenue realised thereon was Rs. 6,003 against Rs. 12,217, the reduction in stamp revenue being chiefly due to the reduction made during the year in the rate of Court Fees. Including 566 cases pending from the previous year, there were 2,526 cases for disposal. Out of these, 2,025 suits were disposed of (314 by the Registrar and his Personal Assistant), leaving 501 suits pending (115 with the Registrar) at the close of the year. The number of decrees pending execution at the beginning of the year was 3,427 and 1,613 decrees were sent for execution during the year making in all a total of 5,040 decrees for execution. Of these, 1,139 decrees were executed during the year, leaving 3,901 decrees pending execution at the close of the year. To expedite the execution of decrees which was slow, Government sanctioned the appointment of 4 Special Shekdars and with a view to automatically increase the number of Shekdars whenever execution work was heavy, the levy of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent commission on realisations was arranged for, in consultation with the Revenue Commissioner.

Audit, Inspection and Miscellaneous.

51. Special attention was devoted during the year to the audit and inspection work. As many as 1,278 societies were inspected during the year, the accounts of 865 societies were fully audited and of 262 societies test audited and correct Balance Sheets published. As many as 87 societies made arrangements at their own cost for audit by Special Auditors. The Registrar was permitted to accept the Presidentship of the Third Karnataka District Co-operative Conference held at Bagalkot in July 1924. He took advantage of this occasion to visit the Cotton Sale Societies at Hubli and Gadag, the Dharwar Central Bank, the Dharwar Co-operative Institute and the Southern Mahratta Co-operative Society. His Highness the Maharaja was graciously pleased to recognise the services of Mr. Baba Sahib, President of the Channapatna Daira Islam Co-operative Society by the presentation of a Public Service Medal at the Dasara Durbars.

Many societies maintained small free reading rooms and some voted funds for the grant of school fees for poor boys, for the construction of school buildings, for books and clothing to Adikarnataka boys and for feeding poor students attending examinations.

Finance.

52. The total cost incurred by Government during the year on the Department was Rs. 1,08,000 as against Rs. 1,07,000 in the previous year. The societies themselves spent a large sum of Rs. 1,21,615 on account of arrangements made by them for their proper working.

Joint Stock Companies.

53. On the 31st March 1924, there were 112 (100 public and 12 private) Joint Stock Companies, limited by shares. Ten companies (8 public and 2 private) were newly registered while four companies ceased to work and went under liquidation during the year. There were thus 118 companies at work on the 31st March 1925, of which, 103 were public and the rest private. Of these, 46 were for Banking, Loan and Insurance, 8 for Mining and Quarrying, while 9 were Mills and Presses, 3 for Transit and Transport, 45 for Trading and Manufacturing (inclusive of 6 companies for Printing and Publishing) and 2 were classified under Estate Land and Buildings, and the remaining 5 were other companies not falling under the above heads. The total authorised, subscribed and paid up capital of all these companies amounted to Rs. 9,66,90,100, Rs. 2,39,10,989 and Rs. 1,65,63,897, respectively, as against Rs. 8,53,90,100, Rs. 2,35,69,090 and Rs. 1,66,09,247, respectively in the previous year. The number of companies limited by guarantee remained at 19, as in the previous year There were 25 Certified Auditors (5 permanent, 20 temporary) on the 31st March 1925.

No prosecution was instituted during the year. On the 31st March 1925 there were (inclusive of 7 companies registered afresh) 33 companies incorporated outside the State carrying on business in Mysore.

Sixteen societies were registered during the year under the Societies Registration Regulation of 1904, as against 27 in previous year. The total number of societies at work on the 31st March 1925 was 119.

The Financial stringency has served as a severe check against new enterprises coming into existence and has also affected many of the old established concerns, such as cotton-mills, tanneries, etc.

vii. Transfers of Land.

54. There were 6,185 transfers of land by order of Courts, Civil and Revenue, involving an extent of 29,440 acres as against 4,493 transfers involving 47,078 acres in 1923-24. Transfers by private contracts and gifts numbered 26,188 involving 197,321 acres, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 13,811 transfers and 75,196 acres respectively.

viii. Condition of the people.

55. Notwithstanding the prevalence of distress in some of the taluks of the maidan due to the ill-distributed and insufficient rains and the heavy damage done to houses, lands and crops by abnormal floods in the riverside villages of Mysore, Hassan, Kadur, Chitaldrug and Shimoga Districts, the year can be characterised, on the whole, as a fairly prosperous one for the agriculturists. Prices of food grians and other necessaries of life generally ruled high and agricultural classes realised good prices for their crops, though people with fixed incomes, mostly of the poor and middle classes suffered as usual. There was a fall in the price of areca while coffee and cardamom commanded unprecedentedly high prices. The mortality during the official year was, on the whole, lower than in the previous year. Malaria prevailed in malnad parts of the Shimoga District and Relapsing fever in parts of several districts and Epidemics and Malaria of a complicated type prevailed in parts of Kadur District. Accidental fires were also lower than in the previous year.

ix. Forest.

Area and Classification

56. The area of State Forests at the beginning of the year was 3,312·6 sq. miles. To this, 9·84 sq. miles were added during the year and 0·39 sq. mile was excluded. With these alterations the total area of the State Forests including plantations at the close of the year stood at 3,322·46 sq. miles. The reserved lands at the beginning of the year measured 462·58 sq. miles. Deducting an area of 22·29 sq. miles excluded during the year and adding an area of 33·28 sq. miles notified as reserve, the reserve lands stood at 473·66 sq. miles during the year. A scheme of "Minor Forests" was sanctioned during the year and compact blocks of valuable areas of District Forests are to be brought under the new classification providing for better conservancy, working and management of these areas. The "Village Forests" are under the management and control of the Revenue Department. About 600 acres are reported to have been added to this class of forests during the year.

Settlement Demarcation and Survey.

57. Out of the 68 blocks pending settlement, 7 blocks were settled during the year. In all 164½ miles of permanent boundary lines and 51 miles of preliminary lines were cut and 4,744 miles of existing lines were repaired. The disputed boundary between Chitaldrug-Molakalmuru and Bellary-Rayadurga Taluks was permanently marked as finally settled and approved by the Mysore and Madras Governments. The three surveyors attached to the department, surveyed 16 forests comprising an area of 102·716 sq. miles. Thirty-four Forest Maps, 7 Working Plans, and 4 Sandal Survey Maps were fair drawn. Thirteen Forest Maps were sent to Dehra Dun for publication and the typing of the rest was in progress. Three hundred and ninety-six Working Plan Maps and 40 Division Maps were hand coloured. Besides the above, the Bhadravati Division Map with 4 Circles and 13 Ranges was fair copied; the map of the Entahalli village in the Kakankote Forest, Tipini Book

and computation of areas were completed; colored guides for printing the Bhadravathi Dvision Map were prepared; the Division Maps of Bhadravathi, Kadur, Shimoga, Sagar and Mysore, 16 Working Plans and Sandal Survey Maps and 13 Forest Maps were got printed.

Working Plans.

58. The third Working Plan Section was abolished in the year and only two officers were employed on this work during the year and they drew up eight Working Plan Reports which are undergoing scrutiny. The prescriptions contained therein involve a very large outlay on communications and transport. The forests of Chikkodubail, Kumadvati, Mugathi, Arasalu and Kudurekonda of the Shimoga Division, Malandurgudda of the Badravati, Division and Mahadeswara, Manjanatha, Ramadevarabetta, Bantanal, Gangadharagudda and Muneeswarabetta of the Bangalore District, were examined during the year. Necessary field work and valuation survey were carried out and all the required statistical data collected. Owing to the enhanced grants for "Communications and Buildings," new roads to a length of 7¼ miles were constructed and 6½ miles of bridlepaths opened and a further 7 miles were aligned and cleared for a bridlepath. A number of original cause-ways were constructed and repairs to existing ones attended to. The expenditure under buildings amounted to Rs. 13,609 as against Rs. 6,339 in 1923-24 and original work costing Rs. 6,019 and repairs costing Rs. 7,590 were executed. A trial well to a depth of 45 feet was dug with success and another well was taken up and shaft sunk to a depth of 35 feet. A draw well was deepened. Removal of silt, debris, regrowth, etc., was attended to wherever necessary, the aggregate expenditure on such miscellaneous works being Rs. 3,190.

Protection.

59. The total area taken up for fire protection during the year was 1,959,219 acres against 1,945,405 acres during the previous year and the success achieved was 99·8 per cent as against 99·4 per cent in the previous year. The method adopted was isolation of forests by the clearing of fire lines and the employment of fire patrols wherever necessary. The experiment of an early burning, under responsible supervision, in the case of some of the dry deciduous forests of the Mysore District was continued during the year and is reported to have turned out quite a success. Further experiments on a large scale in different parts have to be made before a definite opinion can be pronounced. Fire patrols were not employed in Kadur, Chitaldrug, Hassan, Kolar and Bangalore Districts during the year. Nevertheless, owing to the greater vigilance of the departmental staff, the results were very satisfactory. To obviate serious injuries by constriction and suppression of promising stems of the valuable species, 264,575 climbers were cut at the time of enumerating, marking or seedling.

Forest Offences. General.

60. In all 1,184 cases were reported during the year, of which 2 remained undetected. Fifty-two of these cases were referred to Magistrates and 1,130 dealt with by departmental officers.

Inclusive of 55 cases pending from the previous year, Magistrates dealt with 107 cases and of these, 63 cases involving 183 persons were disposed of, leaving 44 cases pending at the close of the year. Convictions were secured in 43 cases involving 92 persons, giving a percentage of 68·3 against 64·7 in the previous year.

One thousand two hundred and thirty-seven cases were dealt with departmentally including 107 cases of the preceding year. One thousand and eighty-nine cases involving 1,510 accused were brought to disposal, leaving 148 cases pending at the close of the year. Of the disposals, 1,079 cases involving 1,497 persons were compounded under the Forest Regulation. Besides these, three cases, which were withdrawn before Magistrates, were also compounded.

Sandal Offences.

61. There were, in the year, 243 cases of injury to sandal trees which together with 356 pending cases of the preceding year, totalled 599. Only 181 cases were disposed of during the year, leaving 418 pending at the close of the year. The fines realised amounted to Rs. 5,722. Including the cases of the preceding year, there were 20 cases of theft of sandalwood for decision by Magistrates. Of these, 19 cases were disposed of, resulting in the conviction of the accused in 12 cases.

The five frontier police outposts sanctioned in 1922 for the prevention of sandal smuggling, were during the year increased to 8 outposts under an Assistant Superintendent of Police with headquarters at Tirthahalli and one Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forrests assisted by two Rangers was solely deputed for this

work in co-ordination with the Police. A Police Inspector was placed on special duty for three months in the borders of Kolar and Bangalore Districts for collecting information regarding habitual smugglers. As a result of the activities of this staff during the previous two years, the number of stills in the British Border territory was reduced from 38 to 20 and 14 cases of smuggling were detected besides 54,000 trees being enumerated in the Kolar District. The increased activities during the year under report resulted in the number of stills in South Kanara being further reduced by 8 and 12 stills were still working. Seven cases of smuggling were detected in Kolar, all of which ended in conviction, the value of the wood involved being Rs. 930. One case of smuggling involving 20 maunds of sandalwood was detected in the Kadur District. In the Dharwar Frontier there was a marked decrease (from 5 tons in previous year to 3 tons) of the sandalwood railed to Bombay and from February 1925 the sandal trade on this frontier has practically ceased.

Grazing.

62. With the exception of the current and exploited coupes and such other areas as were under regeneration, the forests were generally opened for the grazing of cattle. As State Forests were thrown open for free grazing owing to continuous drought and scarcity of fodder in Chitaldrug, Tumkur, Bangalore and Kolar Districts for the first 6 months of the year, the number of cattle admitted for grazing on prepaid licenses fell from 281,697 in the previous year to 197,157. Amrut Mahal cattle were as usual admitted to graze, as also those that enjoyed free grazing rights under the settlement scheme.

Sylviculture.

63. Taken as a whole, seedlings of the principal species cannot be considered to be quite satisfactory. The abnormal drought following in the wake of the devastating floods in the Malnad which necessitated the permitting of free grazing and lopping for fodder in the maidan, has in no small measure contributed to this result. The natural regeneration may however be considered to be fair all over except in the Tumkur, Hassan and Kolar Districts. An area of 101 acres was added on to the regular plantations in the State. Of these, 92 acres have been planted up with Teak and the rest with Matti and Eucalyptus. The Sacrebyle Plantations have been extended by 25 acres and the Namadachelume Sissoo Plantations by 7½ acres. Sissoo in Namadachelume is reported to have done exceedingly well, having grown 3 feet in a year. Sissoo has been doing so well wherever it has been tried that its introduction on a larger scale in maidan and semi-malnad forests is recommended. The sowings and dibblings of selected species like Teak, Sandal, Bogi, Honne, Matti, Jalari, Boge, Nerlu, Bilwara, Bevu, Banni, Chujjalu, Hunse, Sissoo, Naibela, Seemethangadi, Thangadi, etc., broad cast or in patches in exploited coupes or in the selected localities in the State, were carried out over an area of 19,063 acres.

Arboriculture.

64. On the Chamundi Hills as many as 7,750 plants were put out, of which 2,450 represent the casualties replaced. The plantation on the Himavatgopalaswami Hill composed of Chir pine, Frenela, Eucalyptus and Silver Oak is quite promising. The Acacia dealbata and Melanoxylon seedlings obtained from Ootacamund and planted out, appear to have established themselves. The sample plots laid out in the forests of Shimoga to ascertain the rates of growth of species and to make out the frequency and intensity of the thinnings required for the proper growth of Teak, have been maintained and the observations prescribed, registered. In Chamrajanagar, Mysore District, the sample plot formed for the study of the natural regeneration of Honne was maintained.

Exploitation.

65. Though the quantity of timber cut in the forests was less than in the previous year, a much larger quantity was brought to the Depots and sold out. The quantity of timber cut in the Forests was 823,285 c.ft. and 22,169 sleepers as against 951,294 c.ft. The quantity brought to the depots for sale was 741,588 c.ft. of timber, 57,541 sleepers, 37,796 r.ft. of reepers, 22,481 sq. ft. of sawn planks and 13,897 sq. ft. of sawn material. Of these, materials to the value of Rs. 8,80,490 were sold during the year as against Rs. 7,29,559 in the previous year. The cost incurred on these operations amounted to Rs. 3,77,785. The supply of *Balgi* timber to the Electric Department and the despatch of larger quantities of timber to the Kolar Gold Fields were responsible for the greater sales effected during the year.

66. Owing to the larger demand for sandalwood from the Sandal Oil Factories, the quantities of rough wood collected and good wood prepared were nearly twice as much as in the previous year. Inclusive of previous year's balance, 4,161 tons of rough wood were collected, out of which 2,582 tons of good wood were obtained. One thousand eight hundred and ninety-six tons of good wood were supplied to the factories in Mysore and Bangalore against 1,496 in the previous year. The net realisation from the sale of oil treated as Forest Revenue was Rs. 17,47,758 as against Rs. 13,24,836 during the preceding year. Besides this, 5 tons of good wood and 256 tons of white wood were sold in retail in the several Koties of the State, yielding a revenue of Rs. 10,627 as against Rs. 8,255 in the preceding year. Sandalwood.

67. Including the previous year's balance of Rs. 7,96,893, the total demand of the year amounted to Rs. 48,28,477. Of this, a sum of Rs. 35,34,602 was actually realised and a sum of Rs. 30,463 was written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 12,63,413 at the close of the year. The realisations under each budget sub-head as compared with those of the previous year are shown below:— Finance.

Heads of Receipt	Actuals for 1924-25	Actuals for 1923-24	Difference plus or minus	Remarks
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
I. Sandal oil	17,47,758	13,24,836	+4,22,922	
II. Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government Agency—				
Timber	9,64,183	6,74,874	+2,89,309	
Firewood and charcoal ..	15,725	41,019	— 25,294	
Bamboos	1,863	2,986	— 1,123	
Grass and other minor forest produce	10,364	9,707	+ 657	
Sandalwood—retail sales ...	6,757	8,291	— 1,534	
III. Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Private Agency—				
Timber	60,559	74,518	— 13,959	
Firewood and Charcoal ...	1,12,765	1,20,489	— 7,724	
Bamboos	41,271	45,356	— 4,085	
Grazing and fodder grass ...	67,394	78,806	— 11,412	
Other minor forest produce ...	4,45,565	4,05,874	+ 39,691	
IV. Miscellaneous—				
Fines and forfeiture	2,886	1,854	+ 1,032	
Rent and toddy trees ...	538	859	- 321	
Miscellaneous	56,974	1,18,356	— 61,382	
Total ...	35,34,602	29,07,825	6,26,777	

The total expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 7,02,316 as against Rs. 7,08,875 in the previous year.

68. Owing to the deputation of one Sub-Assistant Conservator for duty in connection with the prevention of smuggling of sandalwood, only one Sub-Assistant Conservator and 4 Rangers conducted the Sandal Valuation Survey. The operations were conducted in the Sorab Taluk of the Shimoga District and the taluks of Kadur, Chikmagalur, Mudgere and Koppa in the Kadur District. Sandal trees were being enumerated in 66 villages of the Sorab Taluk, the number of trees above 9″ girth enumerated being 19,416. The total area actually gone over in all the taluks of the Kadur District was 876·85 sq. miles and the total number of trees of and above 9″ girth enumerated in all the taluks including Sorab was 1,78,707. Sandal Valuation Survey.

69. At the commencement of the year there were 285 families of Kunbies consisting of 412 male and 387 female adults and 306 male and 256 female children. During the year 7 male and 10 female adults and 6 male and 9 female children died, thereby reducing the number of families by 3. Four families consisting of 5 male and 6 female adults and 2 male and 5 female children were struck off the accounts as they were too lazy. Six new families consisting of 9 male and 8 female adults and 6 male and 3 female children were settled. Nine male and 12 female General. Kunbi Settlement.

children were born during the year. Thus at the close of the year there were 284 families consisting of 409 male and 379 female adults and 313 male and 257 female children. The total area under cultivation by the Kunbies at the close of the year was 1,075 acres with an assessment of Rs. 2,281. Besides this, an area of 144 acres of old kumaried lands was given out during the year for temporary cultivation on full assessment. The land revenue including cesses realised during the year was Rs. 1,491 against Rs. 1,594 in the previous year. Two of the aided schools in the area were converted into Government institutions and all the 5 schools are now under the management of the Educational Department. The total number of pupils in the schools during the year was 61 against 54 in the previous year. The Kunbi Co-operative Society had 205 members at the commencement of the year, of whom 7 died. Three new members were enrolled, bringing the total number to 201 at the close of the year. The amount at the credit of the society in the Government Savings Bank was Rs. 674 against Rs. 615 in the previous year. Rattan work continued to be practised as a cottage industry in all the colonies.

Elephants.

70. At the commencement of the year there were 38 elephants belonging to the department including one calf. Of these, 3 died, leaving 35 elephants on hand at the close of the year. During the year the elephants dragged 623,150 c. ft. of timber and 2,220 *Balgi* poles. The general health of the elephants was, on the whole, good.

Tiger Capture.

71. Seven tigers were captured alive in the State Forests and Plantations of the Mysore District. A big tiger also was captured by the "Pit Method" in the Kumsi State Forest and sent to the Zoological Gardens at Mysore.

Forest Industries. Lac Cultivation and Manufacture.

72. Lac cultivation was continued by the special staff. During the year, 402 maunds of lac were collected. The yield on cleaning was 329 maunds of clean lac and 60 maunds of dust, the balance representing wastage. Two hundred and nienty-four maunds of clean lac were sold for Rs. 7,380 and a sum of Rs. 565 being last year's arrears was also collected, bringing the total realization to Rs. 7,945. Twelve Bengal maunds of clean lac were sent to Messrs. Angelo Brothers of Calcutta who have consented to pay Rs. 60 per maund. It is proposed to manufacture spirit varnish and sealing wax by utilising the dust. During the year 20,000 Jalari trees were enumerated and about 1,000 trees were pruned. From the Dorasanipalya lac area 272 local maunds of brood lac were sent to various ranges for inoculation of trees there. One hundred and five pounds of brood lac were sent to the Chief Forest Officer, Coorg, for experimental purposes.

Saw Mill.

72. The saw mill was at work for 319 days during the year. Fifty thousand four hundred and eighty-seven cubic feet of timber were sawn in the mills during the year as against 69,506 c. ft. in the previous year. The net profit of the concern was Rs. 5,954 against Rs. 4,984 in the previous year. The installation of another saw mill at Megaravalli is under contemplation.

Catechu.

The lease of Tare trees (Acacia Catechu) in the Arsikere and Belur Taluks to Messrs. J. C. Midford and Gulam Hussain Khan for the manufacture of Catechu was further extended till the end of June 1925. They have so far invested Rs. 6,000 and are reported to have just completed their numerous experiments and formed a syndicate for commencing manufacture on improved lines.

Match Industry.

The Match Factory buildings are under construction in Shimoga and work is expected to be started early next year. Messrs. Rahimtoola & Co., have asked for arrangements being made for marking the trees in time and steps are being taken in this direction.

Other Industries

The proposals for installing a plant for the antiseptic treatment of timber by using the wood preservative oils manufactured at Bhadravati, are under the consideration of Government. Buruga planks measuring 300 c. ft. were supplied to the Soap Factory. One hundred and fifty cubic feet of Bite logs were supplied to the Central Industrial Workshop. Two hundred and forty-four cubic feet of Bite and $1\frac{1}{4}$ c. ft. of Ebony were supplied to the Chamarajendra Technical Institute. One thousand two hundred and sixty cubic feet of Rosewood logs were supplied to the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company for building railway carriages.

Free Grants of Forest Produce.

73. During the year, free grants of forest produce were made on a large scale to sufferers who lost their houses by fire and floods, to enable them to reconstruct their

houses. In addition, 876 cart loads of grass were allowed to be cut and removed by the raiyats and nearly 2 lakhs of cattle were allowed to graze free on account of severe drought and distress. The value of the produce removed from the several forests was estimated at Rs. 5,36,629. Similar grants during the previous year amounted to Rs. 4,08,009.

x. Geology.

General.

74. The work of the department, during the year under report, in general, followed the lines along which its activities had been directed in the past and to which full reference was made in the report for 1922-23. An association of Lessees and Licensees in the State was tentatively formed during the year and the rules, etc., of the association discussed. An officer of the department was deputed to the Indian Science Congress held at Benares and he read two papers on the occurrence and origin of some of the cordierite rocks of Mysore and on the mode of occurrance and origin of crystalline graphite in an ultrabasic rock near Chettanahalli in Mysore. He also visited certain other places for studying specific sedimentary formation of less controversial character than those that might be occurring in the State.

Withdrawal of the Reservation of Manganese.

75. The outstanding measure in the mining industry during the year was the withdrawal by Government of the reservation of manganese in certain areas of the State, so as to enable private enterprise to come forward to meet the large demand for the ore. Prospecting Licenses can now be obtained by approved applicants on certain conditions, the more important of which entitle the Government to have the first refusal of any quantity of the output and provide for the payment of 25 per cent of the net profits realised by the licensee in addition to the royalty and other fees payable under the rules. As a result of the withdrawal of reservation, 23 applications were received, 3 of which were approved.

Licenses and Leases.

76. The following statement shows the number of Licenses, Leases and Certificates of approval that were current during the year 1924-25 in comparison with the previous year:—

	1923-24.	1924-25.
Mining Leases	40	39
Prospecting Licenses	32	33
Collecting Licenses	4	3
Exploring Licenses	11	3
Approval Certificates	45	52
Total ...	132	130

Compared with the year 1923-24, though the area under mining leases and prospecting licenses increased from 42,275 acres to 47,051 acres, the rents recovered in respect of mining and prospecting blocks fell from Rs. 21,459 to Rs. 18,972.

Geological and Mineral Survey.

77. During the year the important Schist-belt of the Chitaldrug and Kadur Districts was taken up for the purposes of Revision and Mapping work. An area of about 280 sq. miles, forming portions of the Hosdurga and Holalkere Taluks of the Chitaldrug District was revised and mapped. In the course of examining the southern portion of this Schist-belt in the neighbourhood of Voblapur and Dodkitadahalli, the Director located a very rich iron ore occurring in concentrated pebbly form and freely scattered over a fairly large area. Efforts are being made to ascertain the economic use of this ore.

An area of about 1,000 sq. miles in parts of Chitaldrug, Holalkere, Hosdurga and Hiriyur Taluks was examined. The Director traversed extensively in the Kadur District and critically examined several small areas of a controversial nature in the neighbourhood of Sakrepatna, Sentevari, Jagger Valley, Hebbe, Sringeri, Kigga, Samse and Kudremukh. In connection with Mineral Survey, special work was done by Messrs. Sen and Venkataramaiya on some selected Manganese and Chrome blocks which are free and at the disposal of the Government.

Work under Private Enterprise.

78. As compared with the previous year there has been a slight decline in the export of Manganese ore. The export of Chrome ore was very poor during the year due to the severe competition of other chrome producing countries. There was little

or no activity in the blocks licensed out for Magnesite and Asbestos. Five thousand five hundred pounds of Mica have been won by Mr. Pitchia Naidu the only lessee for this ore. There has been a steady improvement in the output of Kaolin and a very large portion of it is converted into useful products in the State itself. A considerable improvement over the previous year is recorded under Soapstone which is used for the manufacture of slate-pencils.

Library, Laboratory and Museum.

79. The number of books and pamphlets received by exchange was 252 and by purchase 5. Part I of Records Volume XXII being the Annual Report of the work done during the year 1922-23, Part II of Records Volume XII containing special reports of the survey officers and Part I of Records Volume XXIII containing the Administration Report of the Department for the year 1923-24, were published. The total number of assays and analyses of ores and minerals done during the year was 50 against 162 in the previous year. In addition to the above, 6 samples were analysed for the Mysore Iron Works.

The Museum attracted a number of visitors and has been a source of instruction to people entering mining business.

xi. Mines and Explosives.

Gold Mines.

80. As in the previous year, gold mining operations were in progress on five mining blocks, all in the Kolar Gold Fields area, worked by the following companies with a nominal and paid up capital of £1,717,000 and £1,667,737 respectively:—

1. The Mysore Gold Mining Co., Ltd.
2. The Champion Reef Gold Mines of India, Ltd.
3. The Oorgaum Gold Mining Co. of India, Ltd.
4. The Nandidrug Mines, Ltd.
5. The Balaghat Gold Mines, Ltd.

With the exception of Champion Reef, these mines paid dividends for the year under report. The total quantity of fine gold produced during the year 1924 amounted to 392,578·183 ounces as against 381,058·931 ounces in the year 1923. The total quantity of fine silver produced amounted to 21,243·131 ounces as against 19,024·419 ounces in the previous year. The value of fine gold and silver produced amounted to £1,836,067 as against £1,755,455 during 1923, an increase of 4·59 per cent. The dividends paid during the year amounted to 21·67 per cent of the paid up capital of the dividend paying companies or 18·29 per cent of the paid up capital of all working companies. The ore reserve at the end of December 1924 was 1,541,776 tons as against 1,588,012 tons at the end of December 1923, showing a decrease of 46,236 tons. Owing to the decline in the value of gold and the high exchange rate of the Rupee, the Royalty payable to Government was less by Rs. 1,37,850 than in the previous year. The Royalty collected during the year (including arrears) on gold and silver amounted to Rs. 13,81,980 as against Rs. 13,73,229 in 1923.

Total Production from Commencement.

The total quantity of fine gold produced from the commencement of mining operations in 1882 to the end of 1924 was 14,360,522 ounces of the value of £62,225,459 and the Royalty paid to Government amounted to £3,273,439.

Other Important Minerals.

81. In regard to the other important minerals worked in the State, the following statement gives particulars for the year under report:—

No.	Name of them inerals	Number of mining leases current	Quantity extracted	Quantity exported or sold	Royalty payable to Government
					Rs.
1	Manganese	2	33,251 tons	44,679	19,845
2	Chrome	9	6,108 „	11,863	12,364
3	Magnesite	4	...	15	1,769
4	Asbestos	4	...	151	188
5	Mica	1	5,563 lbs.	12,787	309
6	Kaolin	4	2,440 tons	827	1,851
7	Soapstone	...	47 „	94	118
8	Limestone	1	487 „	487	488

The total amount of Royalty including the previous year's balance payable to Government on minerals other than gold amounted to Rs. 45,685 of which a sum of Rs. 39,056 was collected during the year.

Two hundred and fifty-nine candidates qualified themselves for certificates—171 as mestries, 82 as blasters and 6 as engine drivers. On account of a general reduction of labour on the Kolar Gold Fields, the number of persons employed in the mining industry during the calendar year 1924 was 21,851 as against 22,435 in 1923. Of these, 19,836 were employed in gold mining (10,425 below ground and 9,411 on surface work).

Accidents.

82. The total number of fatal and serious accidents reported during the year 1924 was 205 which is one more than the number in the previous year. The death rate from accident was 3·48 per mille against 3·79 in 1923. Of these accidents 48 were fatal, the number of persons killed or died being 69. Nine accidents which involved the death of 20 persons were due to rock-bursts. Of the total number of accidents 166 or 81 per cent were reported to have been unavoidable, the other 41 being due to recklessness or negligence. A sum of Rs. 1,54,768 was disbursed under the scheme of compensation for injuries received in accidents against Rs. 1,62,364 in the previous year. The Safety First Campaign has not had much effect on the number of accidents generally but it is reported that beneficial results have been obtained in the Balaghat Mine. Prosecutions were launched against 2 persons for a breach of the Mysore Mines Regulation and Rules framed thereunder resulting in accidents. Both of them were convicted. Less serious offences committed in connection with 19 accidents entailed the punishment of 23 persons departmentally. The ventilation of mines, sanitation and prevention and control of fires are reported to have been satisfactory.

Inspections.

83. The mines on the Kolar Gold Fields were inspected systematically by the Inspector and the Assistant Inspector of Mines. Areas in Mysore, Shimoga, Bangalore and Kolar Districts where mining leases were current, were also inspected during the year. The annual inspection of the books and accounts of the Gold Mining Companies was conducted by the Comptroller in association with the Chief Inspector of Mines.

Explosives (Calendar year 1924.)

84. The total number of licenses granted during the twelve months was 859 as against 451 in 1923, the increase being due to the fact that many licenses were required for explosives in connection with sinking or deepening of wells on account of scarcity of water in many districts. Of these, 7 were granted by Government and 852 by District Magistrates. All the main and subsidiary magazines and the shaft-head daily supply magazines on the Kolar Gold Fields and outside were inspected in detail and the lightening protectors installed on them were tested. The number of inspections of explosives premises carried out during the year by Magistrates and Police Officers, was 315 against 374 in 1923. Two cases of thefts or shortage of explosives were reported during the year. Thirty accidents due to explosives were reported during the year (of which 13 occurred in the Kolar Gold Fields) resulting in the death of 19 and injuries to 30 persons. Using insufficient length of fuse, deepening sockets and tampering with detonators were the principle causes of such accidents in mines. In 7 of the accidents on the Kolar Gold Fields, departmental action was taken with the result that the maistries and blasters responsible were suspended from working as such for periods from one to six months. The accidents in areas outside Kolar Gold Fields have been caused by neglect of ordinary precautions and the non-observance of the rules of blasting. It is under contemplation to add a list of these precautions to the conditions of license (Form E). Amendments were made to the Explosives Rules on the lines adopted in British India.

The Administration of the Mysore Petroleum Regulation (I of 1923) and the Rules thereunder was transferred to the Director of Industries and Commerce.

xii. Public Works.

General and Outlay.

85. The final grant for the year under all heads amounted to Rs. 44,76,064, against which an outlay of Rs. 43,13,830 was incurred. In addition to the above expenditure, an outlay of Rs. 1,90,866 was incurred from contributions, etc., bringing

the total expenditure of the department during the year to Rs. 45,04,696. The aggregate modified grant under State Funds was Rs. 26,39,340 against which, the recorded outlay amounted to Rs. 25,75,985. The grant under Irrigation Cess Fund was Rs. 3,20,825 and the outlay recorded against it was Rs. 2,82,345. The grant under District Fund was Rs. 5,70,680 and the expenditure Rs. 5,34,483.

State Funds.

86. The expenditure incurred under the head amounted to Rs. 35,1,258, of which a sum of Rs. 1,84,397 was incurred on tanks and Rs. 1,40,961 on channels. The important works in progress during the year were :—

Irrigation Works charged to Revenue.

Tanks :—

(i) Construction of a new tank across the Maralwadi stream near Mavathur, Kankanhalli Taluk,

(ii) Construction of a new tank across the Vadli stream near Hairege, Hunsur Taluk,

(iii) Restoring and improving the breached Pothaganahalli tank, Tumkur Taluk.

Channels :—

(iv) Constructing an anicut across the Bhrigu river near Halsur, Mysore District,

(v) Improving and extending the Lakshmanapur anicut, Heggaddevankote Taluk, Mysore District, and

(vi) Constructing an anicut across the Bhadra and Gopala and opening a right bank channel, in Shimoga District.

Channel Conservancy.

87. The total length of the river channels, outside the scope of the Krishnarajasagara Works, maintained during the year was 275¼ miles and the distribution of water during the irrigation season was, as usual, carried out. The total area under the Block-system of irrigation, under Vani Vilas Sagara was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 12,362 acres. The restriction on the nature of the crop to be grown on the lands was removed during the year and the block area under irrigation was limited to 11,400 acres.

Civil Works. Buildings.

88. The expenditure on buildings (original works) amounted to Rs. 2,72,772. The main items were the construction of the New Guests' Mansion near the Lalitadri Hills at Mysore, on which there was an outlay of Rs. 1,79,749 during the year and the construction of a High School at Davangere, involving an outlay, during the year, of Rs. 29,928. The expenditure on repairs and maintenance of buildings amounted to Rs. 1,65,146. All Government buildings were maintained in a fair state of repair, in spite of the limited grant for the purpose.

Communications.

89. The expenditure on communications (Original works) during the year was Rs. 50,589, of which Rs. 46,172 were incurred on roads and Rs. 4,417 on accommodations for travellers and inspection lodges. A total length of 2,061 miles of State roads was maintained during the year, of which 1,614 miles were metalled. The outlay on repairs to roads, etc., was Rs. 7,20,097 of which Rs. 7,04,070 were expended on annual maintenance and special repairs of State Fund Roads, Rs. 15,194 on repairs to 1st and 2nd class Travellers' Bungalows and Rs. 833 on Boat, bridges and ferries. The average cost of maintaining the roads worked out to Rs. 341½ per mile. Miscellaneous improvement works such as Sanitary Improvements to Shimoga town, constructing a canopy over the Statue of His Highness the late Maharaja of Mysore and improving and repairing the Gumbuz and the buildings attached to it, were carried out during the year.

Miscellaneous.

Water Works.

90. The total outlay on the Chamarajendra Water Works, Bangalore, amounted to Rs. 2,30,724 (including establishment charges) out of which Rs. 20,820 were charged to the Bangalore City Municipality and Rs. 32,176 to the Civil and Military Station. The net balance charged to State Funds was Rs. 1,20,613. The total quantity of water received at the Combined Jewel Filters was 1,217 million gallons. The quantity of filtered water issued after treatment was 1,160 million gallons—570 million gallons to the City and 590 gallons to the Civil and Military Station. The number of house connections in the City increased by 333, *viz.*, from 4,338 in 1923-24 to 4,671 and the average consumption per head per day of the City population was 13·02 gallons against 13 gallons during the previous year.

91. The expenditure on the Vani Vilas Water Works, Mysore, amounted to Rs. 1,15,720 (including establishment charges), of which Rs. 21,401 were received from the Municipality on account of general water tax. The quantity of water pumped during the year was 635 million gallons against 612 million gallons in the previous year. The daily consumption in the City amounted to an average of 20·46 gallons per head per diem. The number of house service connections increased during the year to 2,800 from 2,570 in 1923-24.

The outlay on the maintenance of the Kolar Gold Fields Water Works amounted to Rs. 1,02,952 and the depreciation charges to Rs. 1,06,296. The total quantity of water pumped during the year was 393 million gallons, of which 327 million gallons were supplied to the various mining companies, 17 millions to Robertsonpet and 12 millions to other consumers. The remaining 25 million gallons were used for the Pumping Station Colony and Bethmangala Village. The total amount recovered for consumption of water was Rs. 2,19,117. Besides the above an outlay of Rs. 32,654 was incurred on original works during the year. Such as accommodation for troops, etc., and Rs. 30,336 for repairs. An outlay of Rs. 29,298 was also incurred on the construction and improvement of Elementary School buildings.

District Fund.

92. The most important of original works on hand from the District Fund was the construction of a masonry bridge across the Hemavathi river at Gorur on which an outlay of Rs. 27,948 was incurred during the year against the State grant of Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 4,543 from District Funds against a grant of Rs. 4,450. The total length of District Fund Roads maintained during the year was 3,569 miles, out of which 1,754 miles were metalled. The expenditure on the maintenance and special repairs to district roads during the year was Rs. 4,20,937, giving an average maintenance cost of Rs. 120 a mile.

Other Funds.

93. A sum of Rs. 2,82,345 was spent from Irrigation Cess Fund on the repair and maintenance of and special repairs to river channels in the Mysore and Hassan Districts. An expenditure of Rs. 52,936 was incurred against a grant of Rs. 53,200 from University Fund on the construction of the University buildings and Students Union at Mysore, and other works. The contribution works carried out during the year aggregated Rs. 1,90,866 comprising :—(i) Rs. 11,427 met from the money contributions paid by raiyats towards the restoration or repair of tanks and channels, (ii) Rs. 1,13,723 on works relating to the construction and repair of Muzrai Buildings, Post Office Buildings or those of a charitable or private nature and on the annual maintenance of Protestant Cemetries in the State, (iii) Rs. 45,369 under miscellaneous improvements, from Municipal and other funds such as improving the water supplies of Chikmagalur, Chintamani, Kolar, Koppa, and Tumkur Towns.

Minor Tank Restoration.

94. Special attention continued to be paid to the restoration of minor tanks. The procedure to be adopted in working out this scheme was changed during the year much to the benefit of the raiyats. Three hundred and forty-five works were in progress, out of which 134 were brought to completion during the year and many others were nearing completion. As all incomplete works have almost been completed, more satisfactory progress is expected to be made in this direction in future.

Establishment, Tools and Plant.

95. The total charges under establishment amounted to Rs. 8,46,373, bearing on the total expenditure on works and repairs under all funds, a percentage of 22·6 against 26·6 in the previous year. The expenditure on tools and plant was Rs. 10,991 against a grant of Rs. 11,258.

Inspections.

96. The Chief Engineer travelled over 5,116 miles and visited 107 places, inspecting all the works situated thereat or in the vicinity. He also inspected 8 Division and 11 Sub-Division Offices and paid close attention to the numerous flood damage works in all parts of the State. The Executive Engineers inspected almost all the buildings, roads and tank works in their respective divisions.

Krishnarajasagara and Allied Works.

97. The sanctioned programme for the year under report was to raise the weir at the permanent weir site to 106 feet above the river bed and the remaining part of the dam together with the river gap portion, which was at 80 feet, to 122 ft.

so that the floods for 1925-26 onwards may pass through the permanent waste weir valley instead of over the dam in the centre and the design and arrangements being on the assumption that the highest flood discharge to be passed in the river was 2,50,000 cusecs. But as, during the year, the Cauvery brought unprecedented floods of an intensity of about 2,90,000 cusecs far beyond those known within living memory, the design of the surplusing arrangements had to be revised to suit the increased expectations. Accordingly, to consider the design of the surplusing arrangements and also certain other points relating to the works, a Committee, consisting Sir Fredrick St. John Gebbie, Consulting Engineer to the Government of India as Chairman and Messrs. Rajasabhabhushana Karpur Srinivasa Rao and Raja Silpavisarada Rao Bahadur B. Subba Rao as Members, was formed to advise Government in the matter. In accordance with the recommendations of this Committee a revised programme of work for the completion of the dam to 130 feet with weir at 106 feet during the four years from 1925-26 was drawn up and submitted to Government, the expenditure to be incurred immediately on the dam works being about 22 lakhs. Orders were issued during the year to treat the Electrical and Krishnarajasagara Works as a single Financial Concern and to maintain Capital and Revenue Accounts on this basis. To utilise the additional storage in the reservoir, secured by raising the waste weir to 106 feet, orders have been passed for the supply of water for hot weather irrigation to the lands under the river channels below the reservoir and a VII Installation for the generation of additional 14,000 Horse Power at Sivasamudram was sanctioned. The total grant for the year under the Krishnarajasagara Circle was Rs. 20,54,431 out of which the grant for Capital Expenditure for Krishnarajasagara and other works was Rs. 15,80,000. The expenditure during the year under Capital Account was Rs. 14,22,260 and of the whole circle Rs. 18,83,802. The total outlay on the works so far was Rs. 2,03,74,006. The masonry works were carried on the river bed portion on the North Bank and the level of the weir gap which was at 80 feet above the river bed, was raised to 110 feet. On the South Bank the masonry was raised and reached a level of 111 feet at the lowest point above river bed. The total quantity of masonry done up to end of the year was 26,718,347 c. ft. at an average rate of Rs. 31-0-0 per 100 c. ft. against 25,074,264 c. ft at Rs. 30-15-3 of the previous year. Besides masonry, the gauge well at the centre of the dam was raised from 80 to 111 feet. In the South Bank the raising of the northern battery of 4 vents of sluices at 12 feet above bed was completed and the crab winches erected in position. The level of masonry over the waste weir sluices was raised from 110 to 115 feet above bed. The construction of the 16 vents of the 80 feet level waste weir sluices was completed, and the frame work of the gates for all the vents were fitted up and the gates also erected for several vents. The Approach and Draft Clearing for the open weir at 106 feet was completed. Among canal works, except the Left Bank Low Level Canal which was completed in the previous year, weirs and cart bridges were constructed on the Right Bank Low Level Canal. Work progressed on the Chamaraja Right Bank Channel and Mandagere Channel and the unprecedented floods in July and August 1924 caused heavy damage to works on the Cauvery valley and expenditure incurred on repairing these damages amounted to Rs. 2,53,873. The year's outlay on establishment amounted to Rs. 1,46 089 which works out to 12 per cent on the total outlay. The area irrigated by the channels rose from 18,212 acres in the previous year to 19,463 acres.

Acquisition of lands coming under submersion continued and steps have also been taken to settle the drowned out raiyats in different places. The outlay incurred on awards and formation of new villages and compensation was Rs. 52,165. In connection with the preparation of projects on a comprehensive scale, with a view to the construction of additional reservoirs for bringing under irrigation an additional area of 1,10,000 acres, besides the 1,25,000 acres contemplated under the Krishnarajasagara, general surveys and investigations were carried out for all possible reservoirs and canals and a preliminary report submitted to Government. Except in the cold weather when there was a slight attack of influenza, the health of the labour camps at Krishnarajasagara was fair. There were a few accidents during the year, one of which proved fatal and a compensation of Rs. 50 was paid to the family of the deceased.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Connaught visited the Krishnarajasagara Works in March 1925 and the Dewan inspected the works in August 1924 after the floods and examined the damages caused.

xiii. Electrical Department.

98. During the year under report the VII Installation at Sivasamudram for the generation and transmission of an additional 14,000 H. P. at an approximate cost of Rs. 15½ lakhs was sanctioned to meet the growing demand for power in the State and the preliminary works were started. Schemes for the development of the Krishnarajasagara Power Station and the Hydro Electric Power Station at Mekedatu were also submitted, but their consideration was ordered to be postponed till after the completion of the VII Installation. General.

99. The total net capital outlay incurred, mainly on the following works, during the year, was Rs. 6,96,714, exclusive of an expenditure of Rs. 3,32,670 charged against the Depreciation Fund of the department, bringing the total capital outlay up to the end of 1924-25 to Rs. 1,82,43,507. (*a*) Both the 1st and second stages of the VI Installation were practically completed and all the six units of the Installation were put into service before the close of the year. The High Tension Taps on the Kolar and Bangalore Transformers were suitably changed to give higher volts on the lines and the Bangalore and Mysore services were made independent of Kolar, so that trouble on one system may not affect the others. The amount actually expended on the works during the year was Rs. 2,81,081. (*b*) The reconstruction of the new Bangalore Transmission Line as far as Kankanhalli was completed and put into service in May 1925, resulting in a saving of 900 H. P. in line losses and a reduction in the number of interruptions to the power supply. (*c*) In connection with the VII Installation, the Hill Side Excavation for the extension of the Generating Station, the excavations for the modification of the Forebay and the construction of the new bridge on the left Waste Weir were started and were in progress, involving an actual outlay of Rs. 7,293 during the year. (*d*) In connection with the construction of a silt reservoir, one embankment of about 600 feet length and 9 feet height was completed with an outlay of Rs. 12,041 in the year. (*e*) The Filter House and the Settling Tank for the construction of a Jewel Filter at Sivasamudram were completed, incurring an outlay of Rs. 8,692 (*f*) Flood Protection Works involving an outlay of Rs. 20,847 were carried out during the year. Capital Works.

100. An outlay of Rs. 1,30,230 was incurred on extensions to Interior Power and Lighting in Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar Gold Fields. The Depreciation Fund Outlay in the several sections of the department amounted to Rs. 6,47,853. Power.

The power generated during the year was 166,244,452 Kilowatt Hours against 158,054,354 K. W. H. and the gross earnings were Rs. 44,85,957 against Rs. 44,11,066 in 1923-24, giving a cost of 0·948 pies per K. W. H. against 1·008 pies per K. W. H. in the previous year.

The Mining Companies on the Kolar Gold Fields connected 17,117 H. P. during the year against 16,397 H. P. in 1923-24. The total number of installations during the year exclusive of the supply to Mining Companies, was 271 for power and 8,286 for lighting, as against 251 for power and 7,611 for lighting in the previous year, the increase being 20 for power and 675 for lighting or 8·8 per cent. The number of street lights in Mysore, Bangalore and Kolar Gold Fields was 5,237 against 5,076 in 1923-24, an increase of 161 or 3·15 per cent. The quantity of power consumed during the year by Mining Companies was 16,000 H. P., other industrial concerns 5,300 H. P. and street lighting 400 H. P., bungalow lighting 2,600 H. P. the total being 24,300 H. P. The rebates granted to the Mining Companies during the year amounted to £25,064 or 12·84 per cent as against £25,366 or 13·66% during 1923-24.

101. The total value of stores actually purchased during the year was Rs. 8,08,244 of which, stores of the value of Rs. 6,33,359 were foreign and Rs. 1,74,885 local. Stores.

The opening balance of stock in the stores of the department was valued at Rs. 15,12,387. The receipts during the year by purchases, returns, etc., amounted in value to Rs. 16,27,078, bringing the total to Rs. 31,39,465. The issues during the year was valued at Rs. 15,54,305, leaving a balance stock valued at Rs. 15,85,160 at the close of the year.

The importation of steel poles has been discontinued and Balgi Poles which are eminently suitable for use on both transmission lines and distribution systems and which are obtainable from the Mysore Forests in large quantities are now used, resulting in considerable savings to Government. Arrangements have been made for the separation of old obsolete (released from works), surplus and unserviceable materials from efficient stock and dispose them of to the best advantage of Government. The actual counting and verification of stores were made twice during the year in December 1924 and June 1925.

Workshops.

102. The value of the works turned out in the departmental workshops during the year was Rs. 93,257 against Rs. 62,002 in 1923-24, the increase being due to special works such as the reconstruction of the Bangalore Transmission Line, the second Stage of the VI Installation, etc. The cost of work done to other Government Departments and private jobs amounted to Rs. 3,211 and this has been fully recovered in cash and by book adjustment.

Interruptions and Accidents.

103. The number of interruptions during the year was 216 of an average duration of 5·73 minutes as against 349 of an average duration of 1·72 minutes in the previous year. The increase in the average duration of interruptions is due to 33 troubles in the Generating Station extending to a period of 35 hours 37 minutes on account of high floods in July 1924 and to 32 pre-arranged interruptions extending over a period of 85 hours 13 minutes for effecting repairs and alterations. There were three fatal accidents during the year, one at Sivasamudram and two at Mysore. The other accidents were minor and the injured persons were promptly attended to.

Finance.

104. The gross demand of the department during the year amounted to Rs. 44,85,957 against Rs. 45,15,642 in 1923-24. The decrease (Rs. 29,685) in demand is chiefly due to the variations in the rate of exchange and the complete stoppage of the power supply for 48 hours on account of high floods in July 1924, the loss on this account being calculable at Rs. 24,000 on the basis of the average daily earnings. The other reasons that contributed to the decrease are the concession granted to small industrial concerns by reducing the cost of power per unit by 12½ per cent and the reduction in rate for power supplied for lighting purposes to Religious and Charitable Institutions from 4 annas to 3 annas per unit, a reduction of 25 per cent.

Inclusive of the previous year's arrears, *viz.*, Rs. 3,47,488, the total demand for the year amounted to Rs. 48,33,445. The collections during the year amounted to Rs. 45,08,767 against Rs. 44,83,113 during 1923-24 and the arrears at the close of the year were Rs. 3,24,678.

The actual operation and maintenance expenditure during the yearamounted to Rs. 8,19,957 (including Rs. 110 in suspense) as against Rs. 8,20,852 in 1923-24 and the amount set apart from revenue for credit to Depreciation Fund was Rs. 6,47,853 against Rs. 6,26,921 in 1923-24. The cost per B. T. U. generated during the year was 0·079 of an anna or 0·948 of a pie as against ·083 of an anna during the previous year. The working expenses of the department worked up to 18·28 per cent of the gross revenue.

xiv. Railways.

Lines under Construction.

105. The construction of the Nanjangud-Chamarajanagar Railway (22·12 miles) which was in abeyance since 1921, was resumed during the year. The total capital cost of the line is estimated at Rs. 12 lakhs. This amount has been provided by the Mysore District Board by means of a 7 per cent loan amounting to Rs. 8 lakhs raised by them and Rs. 4 lakhs accumulated collections of their Railway Cess. The work was started at the end of April 1925 and up to the end of the year, Rs. 1,20,351 were expended chiefly on earthwork and masonry of bridges, bringing the total expenditure on the work, inclusive of one lakh already spent, to Rs. 2,20,351. The progress so far made has been satisfactory.

Open Lines. Worked by the M. & S. M. Ry.

106. The length of the open lines belonging to the State but worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 9·88 miles of Broad Gauge and 261·60 miles of Metre Gauge with a capital at charge on 30th June 1925 of Rs. 1,92,16,000. Owing to the increase in

(Departmental Library)
ಮೈಸೂರು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರ
(ಇಲಾಖಾ ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯ)
1179
Accession No. 51
Date

goods traffic, due to favourable seasonal conditions and a larger movement of passengers, the gross earnings during the year increased to Rs. 47,11,240 from Rs. 44,94,659 in 1923-24. The increased traffic also caused an increase in the working expenses from Rs. 25,49,832 in 1923-24 to Rs. 27,66,951 during the year. The percentage of working expenses to gross earnings was 58·73. The net earnings remained almost the same as in the previous year, giving a percentage of 10·12 on the capital outlay. Deducting the amount payable to the working agency, *viz.*, Rs. 2,76,645, the guaranteed interest, *viz.*, Rs. 6,50,069 and the surplus profit to the Company, *viz.*, Rs. 92,197, the net gain to the State amounted to Rs. 12,02,023, giving a return of 5·48 per cent against 5·44 per cent in the previous year. Net Receipts.

107. There was no change in the length of the open lines worked by the State, *viz.*, 402 miles, comprising 263·60 miles of metre gauge, 102·2 miles of narrow gauge (2'-6") and 36·2 miles of tramway (2'). The net addition to the capital outlay during the year amounted to Rs. 5,89,417 out of which, Rs. 5,74,417 was on Engineering works, Rs. 1,73,782 on rolling stock with a reduced outlay of minus Rs. 1,58,842 under Stores and Suspense Transactions. The total capital outlay to the end of the year on the lines amounted to Rs. 2,99,95,055. The outlay on works was chiefly due to improved standard of permanent way used on renewals of the Bangalore-Mysore Section. The total gross earnings during the year amounted to Rs. 34,46,949 against Rs. 31,39,371 in the previous year, being an increase of Rs. 3,07,578. The total number of passengers carried during the year was 39,94,460 or 7 per cent in excess of the number (37,40,568) carried during 1923-24 and the earnings under this head was Rs. 21,25,844 or 8 per cent in excess of the earnings (Rs. 19,79,790) in 1923-24. The total quantity of goods carried was 3,48,580 tons against 3,41,518 tons in 1923-24 and the earnings therefrom were Rs. 12,49,413 against Rs. 10,88,394. The working expenses during the year amounted to Rs. 28,98,089 as against Rs. 32,79,873 in the previous year. Excluding the sum of Rs. 5,69,185 actually met out of the Depreciation Fund, the outlay on ordinary maintenance and operation amounted to Rs. 23,28,905 as against Rs 23,13,628 in 1923-24. The percentage of working expenses was 67·56 against 73·70 in 1923-24 on the gross earnings. Worked by the State.

The net receipts from the Railways worked by the State during the year amounted to Rs. 5,19,000 as against Rs. 82,000 in the previous year, yielding a return of 1·75 per cent (against 0·29 per cent in the previous year) on the capital outlay. Net Receipts.

The formation of a Depreciation Reserve was started during the year with an initial contribution of Rs. 6,87,000 from revenue and a sum of Rs. 5,69,185 was expended out of this reserve towards the renewal of permanent way on the Bangalore-Mysore Section and certain special heavy repairs and replacements of Rolling Stock. The balance in the Fund at the end of the year was Rs. 1,17,815.

108. Out of the authorised stock of locomotives four N. Class Engines on the Metre Gauge were removed as unfit for further service, thus reducing the total to 27. Four I. T. Bs. and two B. L. T. Bs. and one accident Van were constructed and added to the Metre Gauge Stock and two Heavy Break Vans to the Narrow Gauge Stock. On the Tramway, the stock was increased by adding two "D" Class American Engines and twelve timber trucks purchased during the year. The stock that underwent repairs during the year both in the shop and sheds was 37 locomotives, one hundred and thirteen coaches and 218 goods waggons. The value of the total outturn in the workshops during the year was Rs. 5,73,000. The equipment on the 30th June 1925 consisted of 43 locomotives, 5,133 coaching vehicles and 519 goods vehicles besides eighteen departmental coaching and goods vehicles. There were in all 40 cases of Engine failure on the several gauges, in 28 of which relief had to be arranged for to work the trains further. The electrification of all the bogies transferred from the M. & S. M. Railway was completed during the year. Rolling Stock.

109. The value of the local purchases of stores during the year amounted to Rs. 12,72,472 and of foreign purchases, to Rs. 5,46,895, the important item thereunder being the purchase of 60 lb. rails from Belgium. The stores purchased by the Chief Store Keeper cost Rs. 1,93,348 and the rest was obtained through the Stores Purchase Committee. The year opened with a balance of stock worth Rs. 10,96,665 and stores valued at Rs. 18,19,367 were purchased during the year. The issues during the year amounted to Rs. 19,32,251, leaving a closing balance of stock worth Rs. 9,83,781. Steps were taken during the year to get rid of the surplus and unserviceable stores. Stores.

V-,8'Y
N25
(B)1179

Fuel.

110. Owing to close supervision, there was a material reduction in the coal consumption as compared with the previous year. During the year 24,883 tons of coal were received from the collieries in Bengal which, together with 1,989 tons of last year's balance, brought the total quantity of coal available for issue to 26,872 tons. The issues to the Running and Pumping engines aggregated 22,885 tons, leaving on hand at the close of the year 3,987 tons costing Rs. 97,267. The consumption of coal per engine mile on the Metre Gauge was 49·60 against 53·98, on the Narrow Gauge 32·75 against 35·44 and on Tramways 25·10 against 35·21 in the previous year.

Employees.

111. The total number of servants employed on the Mysore Railways during the year was 1,280 as against 1 256 in the previous year. Of these, 4 were Europeans, 43 Anglo-Indians and 1,233 Indians. The portion of the total annual cost of the Police Force borne by the Mysore Railways during the year was Rs. 25,022 which works out at Rs. 6·38 per train mile. The training of some of the Mechanical Engineering students as Engine Drivers was sanctioned during the year. Three candidates were selected and were under training. A candidate was selected for training as an apprentice Boiler Maker Foreman and Inspector but as he has taken up another appointment, arrangements are being made to replace him.

Accidents.

112. There was no accident to the trains that caused serious injury to persons or damage to property. Three persons were run over by trains and killed, *viz.*, two passengers and one Railway servant, a gate-keeper. Two passengers who jumped out while the train was in motion and a child who fell out of the train were slightly injured. The year's record of cattle accidents was 109 against 112 in the previous year.

Special Schemes and Facilities.

113. The materials required for the permanent way renewals between Bangalore and Mysore were received in time for completion of all but 13 miles. (The work was completed in August 1925). The remodelling of the North End of Mysore Station Yard was completed, except signalling, and has made the station safer and more economical to work. The following were among the facilities provided:—

(i) Lalandevanahalli Station on Mysore-Arsikere Railway was opened for through booking of goods traffic from 1st February 1925.

(ii) T. N. and T. H. Tramways were opened forthrough booking traffic with the M. & S. M. Railway from 1st April 1925.

(iii) Inter Class accommodation was introduced over Mysore-Nanjangud Section and Mysore-Arsikere Railway during the year.

(iv) Revised packing conditions to certain commodities were introduced to suit the revised Risk Note introduced by the Government of India.

General.

114. A consolidated General Rules Book applicable to all sections of the Mysore Railways was prepared and issued during the year. The heavy rains during August 1924 badly flooded the Shimoga Station and damage was done to the Tramways. The Kapini Bridge was also damaged by the river overflowing the parapets with the result that the permanent way was carried down stream. The cost of the flood damages was Rs. 15,000.

XV. Post and Telegraph Offices.

115. Post and Telegraph arrangements were as usual under the control of the Imperial Post and Telegraph Department of the Government of India. The total number of Post Offices in the State at the commencement of the year was 489. Of these, 4 were Head Offices, 109 Sub-Offices and 376 Branch Offices. The number of combined Post and Telegraph Offices was 63. Eleven Post Offices working at a loss and ascertained to be unnecessary on administrative grounds, were closed during the year. Of the 35 Post Offices urged to be opened during the year, four were opened by the end of the year and the cases of the rest were still under consideration. At the close of the year there were in all 483 Post Offices of which four were Head Offices, 110 Sub-Offices and 369 Branch Offices. The number of Combined Offices remained at 63. A scheme is being worked out for the extension of postal facilities to every town or village in the State having a population of 1,000 persons, within a definite period.

There were 63 Telegraph Offices. Forty-eight Taluk Head Quarter stations have already been connected by Telegraph. The question of improving the telegraph system is receiving the consideration of Government.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

i. Revenue and Finance.

1. The financial position in each of the four consecutive years from 1918-19 was one of a deficit. A triennial policy of financial rehabilitation was adopted in framing the Budget for 1922-23 and as the result of the steps taken for effecting drastic retrenchments and also for improving revenues, the budgetary position was restored to a condition of equilibrium in the year 1922-23. The year under report is the third in succession in which the position regained in 1922-23 has been maintained.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THE POSITION IN 1924-25.

2. The total revenue—ordinary and extraordinary—amounted to Rs. 341¾ lakhs while the expenditure chargeable to revenue was Rs 339½ lakhs. The result was, therefore, a surplus of Rs. 2¼ lakhs, which would have been larger but for the loss of Rs. 7¾ lakhs on the operation of the Iron Works which had to be written off revenue in the year.

3. A sum of Rs. 2 lakhs was received on account of arrears of surplus revenues of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and it was treated as an extraordinary receipt and added to the Special Reserve for non-recurring expenditure. Together with the previons balance, the sum at the credit of the Special Reserve was Rs. 8¼ lakhs and it was not drawn upon in the year under review as it was possible to meet all the demands—ordinary and extraordinary—from the revenues of the year.

4. The cash balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 83,00,474 against Rs. 99,52,769 in 1923-24.

5. *Receipts.*—The total demand for the year under all heads of Revenue including the arrears of the previous year, was Rs. 3,80,77,601 against Rs. 3,72,11,250 in 1923-24. Deducting remissions amounting to Rs. 2,61,924, the demand was Rs. 3,78,15,677 against Rs. 3,69,68,880, in the previous year. The total collection during 1924-25 against this demand was, Rs. 3,41,63,451 against Rs. 3,37,56,378 in 1923-24. The outstanding balance at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 36,52,226.

6. The noticeable variations under receipts as compared with the previous year are explained below:—

(*i*) *Land Revenue—Increase* Rs. 7,70,507.

The increase chiefly appears under assessment on lands due to collection of arrears of previous years.

(*ii*) *Mining Revenue—Decrease* Rs. 1,25,707.

The decrease is due to reduction in the price of gold.

(*iii*) *Forest Revenue—Decrease* Rs. 1,80,665.

In the year 1923-24 a sum of Rs. 7,42,041 was adjusted on account of supply of fuel to Iron Works. Absence of such adjustment during the current year explains the fall under Timber, etc., removed by Government and Private Agency, the charges having been ordered to be taken directly under Iron Works. This decrease was, however, partly reduced by increased receipts under Sandal Oil owing to better sales.

(*iv*) *Excise—Decrease* Rs. 3,76,012.

The fall on account of the decrease under Arrack and Toddy, of about 4¼ lakhs is partly counterbalanced by an increase of about ½ lakh under other heads.

(*v*) *Stamps—Increase* Rs. 81,433.

The increase is chiefly under General Stamps.

(*vi*) *Law and Justice—Increase* Rs. 8,997.

This is due to increased receipts under sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property.

(*vii*) *Miscellaneous other receipts—Increase* Rs. 66,501.

The receipts under Income and Miscellaneous Taxes exceeded the realisations of the previous year by more than 1¾ lakhs and the increase is mainly under Ordinary Collections and Recoveries from profits of Mining Companies. The absence of the unusual receipt of 1·96 lakhs on account of Railway Surcharge Tax which appeared in the previous year mainly accounts for the decrease under "6. Miscellaneous". The receipts under Registration, Pensions and Allowances, Police, Sanitation and Vaccination were also more than in the previous year. The net result of the above causes explains the increase under this head.

(*viii*) *Miscellaneous—Decrease* Rs. 3,65,977.

A sum of Rs. 7,26,567 was received during the year on account of Assigned Tract Revenue as against Rs. 11,03,482 in the previous year. The decrease of about Rs. 3¾ lakhs under this item of revenue in addition to the decrease of about a lakh under Interest on Investments partly counterbalanced by increases under Civil Works, Agriculture, and Interest on Loans and arrears of Revenue explains the total decrease under this head.

(*ix*) *Commercial Services—Increase* Rs. 5,27,112.

The increase is mainly under Railways, the gross receipts being considerably better, which combined with the reduction in working expenses and the rise in exchange which reduced the guaranteed interest payable on the Railway Sterling Loan, resulted in augmenting the net receipts. A sum of Rs. 6,87,000 was for the first time debited to the revenue account of Railways, contribution to a Depreciation Fund, the expenditure on renewals and replacements which was hitherto directly charged to working expenses being met from this Fund. The increase under Electrical works is only nominal as no share of revenue creditable to Krishnarajasagara Revenue Account was transferred thereto during the year under review, both the projects having been ordered by Government to be treated as a combined one.

(*x*) *Debt Heads—Increase* Rs. 11,62,193.

The receipts under Unfunded Debt are more than those of the previous year by about Rs. 3¼ lakhs. The increase under suspense accounts is due to transactions relating to the account with the Accountant-General, Madras and the *Jamakarch* Account having been brought under this head instead of under Advances as in previous years. The increase under Remittances is due to cheques issued for certain heavy payments on the Imperial Bank of India at the close of the year which were cashed after 30th June.

7. *Expenditure.*—The expenditure of the year 1924-1925 under Service and Capital Heads amounted to Rs. 3,79,65,824 as against Rs. 3,58,37,242 in the previous year. The total disbursements under all heads including Debt Heads were Rs. 4,04,07,070 agninst Rs. 4,15,32,255 in 1923-24.

8. The noticeable increases and decreases under the several heads as compared with the previous year are explained below:—

(*i*) *Revenue Collection Charges—Decrease* Rs. 6,19,420.

This is mainly under Forest-Timber and other produce removed by Government Agency due to absence of charges on account of supply of fuel to Iron Works which appeared under this head in the previous year, partly set off by increase of expenditure under Land Revenue on account of Flood Relief charges and transfer of less charges to Courts of Law, consequent on the introduction of the Separation Scheme into two more districts during the year.

(*ii*) *Administration—Decrease* Rs. 4,67,012.

The two heads General Administration and Miscellaneous, account for a decrease of about Rs. 6 lakhs in expenditure, the increase in the previous year being due to the Viceregal Visit and loss on Sterling remittances and sale of Securities

(*iii*) *Public Instruction—Increase* Rs. 4,64,510.

The grant to the Mysore University for the year was 1½ lakhs more than in the previous year. There were also increases under High School, Primary and other heads of Education, owing to developments and increase of grant under scholarships.

(*iv*) *Medical Charges—Increase* Rs. 37,197.

This is due to increase of expenditure under Europe medicines, consequent on the increase in the number of dispensaries partly set off by less expenditure under Medical School, the control over which was transferred to the University.

(*v*) *Religious Charges—Increase* Rs. 14,065.

This is mainly due to increased grants sanctioned for expenditure on construction and repairs.

(*vi*) *Commercial Services—Increase* Rs. 16,93,611.

The excess is mainly due to increased allotment sanctioned for Capital expenditure, especially for the Krishnarajasagara Works with a view to push through the work of raising the dam to 124 feet. level.

(*vii*) *Public Works—Increase* Rs. 2 78,498.

The increase is mainly due to additional and supplementary grants sanctioned on account of repairs, necessitated by flood damages to roads and bridges and also on account of construction of certain buildings and maintenance charges of Bangalore and Mysore City Water Works.

(*viii*) *Pensions—Increase* Rs. 78,330.

The increase is mainly under Superannuation and Retired Allowances and Gratuities.

(*ix*) *Miscellaneous—Increase* Rs. 6,48,803.

As against a sum of Rs. 7,30,117 met from balances at credit of Reserve Funds in the previous year, only a sum of Rs. 1,32,124 was so met during the year under report. This mainly accounts for the increase. The increase under Interest on Debt and Other Obligations is due to certain heavy arrears of interest of previous years, amounting to about Rs. 3 lakhs, paid during the current year. The increases under Sanitation and Vaccination, Agriculture and Grants for Public Improvements were partly set off by less expenditure under other heads, the noticeable among them being Extraordinary Expenditure and Contribution to Special Reserve for non-recurring expenditure.

(*x*) *Debt Heads—Decrease* Rs. 32,53,767.

The decrease is under Investment Account, under "12 Miscellaneous," due to less of adjustment of outstandings under Remittance Heads.

9. The Cash Balance at the close of the year was Rs. 1,00,00,407 of which Rs. 41,09,367 was in State Treasuries, Rs. 53,18,806 in Banks in India and the balance with Messrs. Coutts & Co., which was £42,768-11-1 or Rs. 5,72,134-5-0 converted at 1sh 5 15/16d the rupee.

10. The total nominal value of Securities of different kinds held at the close of the year aggregated Rs. 256 lakhs.

ii. Excise.

General.

11. Consequent on the separation of Judicial from Executive functions in the Hassan and Tumkur Districts, the District Excise Officers' posts in the two districts, as in the remaining six of the State were abolished and the Revenue Sub-Divisional Officers were entrusted with Excise Work. There was no change in the number of Excise Ranges which continued to be 41. The following were the principal changes made during the year:—

(1) Transport of country spirits and ganja from the Government Central Distillery to the Taluk Depots was undertaken by Government as an experimental measure.

(2) The minimum retail price for the sale of jaggery arrack was enhanced from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8-0 per quart and from Re. 1 to Rs. 1-4-0 per pint with effect from 1st July 1925.

(3) The scale of license fees and surcharge fees on foreign liquors was revised.

(4) In lieu of the varying minimum retail prices for toddy, a uniform rate of one anna was prescribed as the minimum for all places except Bangalore City and such other parts of the Bangalore Taluk as may be specified by the Deputy Commissioner where it was to be sold at not less than Re. 0-2-9 per seer.

(5) Certain amendments to the rules regulating the sales of Excise privileges were made (*a*) enabling the Deputy Commissioner to fix a higher retail price than the prescribed minimum price for the sale of toddy under certain conditions and ordering that the retail prices of toddy ruling on the date of auction sales should not be reduced without the previous permission of the Deputy Commissioner and (*b*) holding a defaulting licensee of a shop responsible for the loss even if the shop was kept closed.

(6) The levy of the higher rate of duty of Rs. 6-8-0 per gallon of arrack prevailing in the cities of Bangalore, Mysore and Bowringpet was extended to arrack-shops of the Bangalore Taluk situated within a radius of 5 miles from Bangalore City.

(7) Rules defining the duties of Village Officers and officers of the Forest and Police Departments in regard to the suppression of illicit distillation and other heinous offences were issued by Government.

(8) Constitution of Excise Licensing Board in all the Town Municipalities was sanctioned.

Country Spirits.

12. Extensive repairs were done to the two coffey stills in the Distillery (one of which was in disuse) and both were brought to working condition. The quantity of spirits of various strengths manufactured in the Distillery during the year was 3,51,464 gallons against 3,55,614 gallons in the previous year. Including the previous year's balance of 21,733 gallons, the stock amounted to 3,73,197 gallons. The issues for consumption during the year amounted to 3,41,689 gallons (including 75,018 gallons to the Civil and Military Station). Excluding wastage and the quantity taken for denaturation to the extent of 3,269 gallons, there remained at the close of the year 28,239 gallons.

13. The total quantity of different kinds of liquor transported, amounted to 2,70,048 gallons as against 2,71,030 gallons in the previous year, the wastage incurred (both bung and stand) being 4,040 gallons giving, a percentage of wastage of 1·5 as against 3·4 in the previous year. The total expenditure incurred in the transport of liquors and drugs amounted to Rs. 52,705 (including Rs. 7,220 invested in the purchase of casks), as against Rs. 55,000 the annual budget allotment. The number of bonded depots for stocking and issuing under bond liquor to retail shop-keepers was 61 as in the previous year. Sixty-five gallons of proof liquor were issued for adjusting weak liquor in bonded depots as against 63 gallons in the previous year. There were 634 shops licensed for the sale of molasses arrack, jaggery arrack and special liquors, the corresponding number for the previous year being 640. Each arrack shop served on an average an area of 49·11 square miles and 9,782 persons as against 48·70 square miles and 9,701 persons in the previous year. The consumption of molasses arrack during the year was 2,48,115 gallons as against 2,46,993 gallons in 1923-24, showing a small increase of 1,122 gallons or 0·45 per cent. There were increases in consumption in the Shimoga (19·1 per cent) Kadur (11·9 per cent), Chitaldrug (8·2 per cent), Tumkur 7·4 per cent) and Hassan (6·7 per cent) Districts and decreases in the Kolar (24·9 per cent), Bangalore (4·4 per cent) and Mysore (0·5 per cent) Districts. The heavy decrease in Kolar District is attributed to the poverty of the drinking classes (mostly coolies), reduction of wages and payments made to them in kind and to heavier retail prices charged by vendors under the high duty system. The incidence of consumption of arrack per head of population was 2·2 drams as against 2·1 drams in 1923-24. The incidence in the Bangalore City was 24·4 drams, in Mysore City 16·7 drams and in Kolar Gold Fields 6·4 drams the corresponding figures for the previous year being 23·5, 16·4, and 7·6 drams respectively. The consumption of jaggery arrack (35° U.P.)

sold in sealed bottles was 4,561 gallons against 3,489 gallons in 1923-24 and of special liquors 8,296 as against 8,021 gallons. Twenty-one licenses were issued for the possession and use of rectified spirits, *viz.*, 9 to Chemists and Druggists, 3 to Mission Hospitals, 4 to Industrial concerns and 5 to dealers in medicine. The total issues direct from the Distillery amounted to 2,182 gallons (315 gallons less than in 1923-24), 10 gallons of which were duty paid, 1,515 gallons at concession rates and 657 gallons duty free. Forty-five licenses (31 for sale and 14 for possession and use) were issued for denatured spirits and the total issues amounted to 763 gallons as against 1,085 gallons in 1923-24. One thousand four hundred and ninety gallons of alcohol were issued from the Distillery to the Mysore Pharmaceuticals which, together with last year's balance of 12 gallons, brought the total stock to 1,502 gallons. One thousand four hundred and ninety-one gallons were taken for manufacture and two gallons incurred as stand wastage, leaving 9 gallons at the close of the year.

14. Taking into account the total revenue and consumption of arrack, the taxation works out at Rs. 10-0-9 per gallon or 3 annas and 2 pies per dram. The actual retail selling price in the Cities of Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar Gold Fields was 4 annas per dram, the prescribed minimum. In other places, while the minimum prescribed was 3 annas per dram, the actual retail prices varied from 3 annas to 5 annas.

Toddy, Country Malt and Foreign Liquors.

15. The number of shops for sale of toddy during the year was 2,595 as against 2,614 in 1923-24. There was an average of one shop for every 113 square miles and 2,285 persons. The number of trees licensed for tapping decreased from 3,98,974 in 1923-24 to 3,52,221. Of these, 54·5 per cent belonged to Government, 39·3 per cent to private parties and the remaining 6·2 per cent were situated in the Madras Presidency. The total consumption of beer was 11,660 gallons as against 18,442 in 1923-24, the fall being chiefly due to the competition of foreign liquors. The total number of licences of all kinds issued for the sale of foreign liquors was 51 against 65 in 1923-24 and the consumption amounted to 15,875 as against 13,600 gallons in the previous year, the increase being mainly in the Kolar Gold Fields area under the head foreign malted liquors (Beer, Ale and Porter).

Intoxicating Drugs.

16. The stock of ganja in the Provincial Stores at the beginning of the year was 20,128 seers. Twenty-three thousand five hundred and sixty-six seers were purchased from cultivators and 247 seers added by confiscation and return from districts, bringing the total stock to 43,931 seers. Out of this, 14,262 were issued to treasuries for supply to retail shops and 300 seers to Civil and Military Station. Deducting a total wastage of 250 seers, the stock at the close of the year was 29,119 seers. The total realisations from duty and shop rent were Rs. 4,94,472 as against Rs. 4,77,134 in 1923-24. The incidence of taxation per head of the population was Re. 0-1-4 as against Re. 0-1-3 in 1923-24. The number of shops for sale of ganja was the same as in last year, *viz.*, 254. The number of shops licensed to vend opium was 96 against 97 in 1923-24 and the consumption was 1,609 seers against 1,427 seers in the previous year. The increase from shop rentals was Rs. 28,297 as against Rs. 32,225 in 1923-24. The gain from sale of opium was Rs. 62,371 as against Rs. 60,799. The incidence of taxation per head of population was 2·9 pies in the case of opium as against 3 pies in 1923-24.

Excise Offences.

17. During the year under report, 2,842 cases were reported as against 2,896 in 1923-24. Of these, 335 were placed before Magistrates and 2,507 were for disposal by Departmental Officers. Inclusive of 55 cases pending from the previous year, the Magistrates had for disposal, 390 cases affecting 564 persons during the year. Of these, 279 cases involving 351 persons ended in convictions, 45 cases involving 96 persons ended in acquittals and 11 cases involving 241 persons were struck off the file, leaving 55 cases affecting 93 persons pending at the end of the year. Including 591 cases involving 967 persons pending from the previous year, the Departmental Officers had for disposal 3,098 cases affecting 419 persons. Of these, 2,839 cases affecting 3,451 persons were disposed of, leaving 459 cases involving 740 persons pending at the close of the year.

18. The amount of fines imposed and composition fees accepted was Rs. 9,956 against Rs. 10,416 in the previous year. Cases of illicit distillation and possession of illicitly distilled arrack rose to 204 from 162 in the previous year, an increase of 42. The largest number was in the Shimoga District (162). An amount of

Rs. 95 was given by the Madras Abkari Authorities to Mr. K. Krishna Singh, Excise Inspector, for giving information and rendering help in a case of smuggling.

19. The Detective Staff of the Excise Intelligence Bureau detected 79 cases during the year as against 69 cases in 1923-24. Of these, 63 cases related to illicit distillation of arrack, 2 to smuggling of ganja, one to smuggling of opium, 3 to illegal possession of ganja, 9 to illegal sale of toddy and one to illegal cultivation of ganja plant.

Inspections.

20. The Excise Commissioner inspected the District Excise Office at Chitaldrug, the Excise Branches of the Offices of all other Deputy Commissioners and 14 Sub-Division Offices, the Distillery, the Mysore Pharmaceuticals, 28 Range Offices, eight Sub-Range Offices, 39 Taluk Offices and 35 Bonded Depots, besides several shops and groves. Almost all the Taluk and Range Offices and Bonded Depots were inspected by the respective Sub-Division Officers. The inspection of toddy shops was fair. At all District Headquarters the Excise Commissioner met the Deputy Commissioners and local officers in conference, for informal discussion and exchange of views on several questions pertaining to the Department.

Finance.

21. Including an arrear balance of Rs. 4,71,006 and the current demand of Rs. 69,34,556 (against Rs. 73,59,726 in 1923-24) the total demand for the year was Rs 74,05,572. A sum of Rs. 69,52,761 was collected and Rs. 3,206 was written off as irrecoverable, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 4,49,606. The collections work out to 97·7 per cent in the case of the current demand and 38·9 per cent in the case of arrears. The incidence of the total revenue per head of population was Rs. 1-2-1 against Rs. 1-4-1 in 1923-24. The expenditure of the department (according to the preliminary accounts) was Rs. 3,98,117 against Rs. 4,15,471 in the previous year. The percentage of establishment charges to the receipts was 5·7. Refund bills on account of Excise Revenue due to Inamdars were sanctioned to the extent of Rs. 98,380 as against Rs. 1,07,985 in the preceding year.

Preventive Measures.

22. The Excise Licensing Boards of Bangalore, Kolar Gold Fields and Mysore met 5, 2 and 2 times respectively during the year and discussed matters in connection with the selection of sites for the location of shops, the closure and the shifting of shops. Altogether 21 shops for the sale of intoxicants were closed during the year. The abolition of Excise Advisory Committees and the formation of Excise Licensing Boards in all Town Municipalities were ordered at the close of the year. There were 99 cases of drunkenness booked under Section 510, Indian Penal Code and 77 of them ended in conviction.

iii. Income-tax.

General

23. During the year under report, the 2nd year of the working of the Income-tax Regulation of 1923, the following measures, among others were adopted. (1) Part I of the Mysore Income-tax Manual was issued. (2) The Stamp fees payable on applications and petitions to the Income-tax authorities were fixed. (3) To afford facilities to the assessees, Income-tax Officers were required to hear the parties and examine their accounts as far as possible, in the taluks to which the cases relate. (4) The existing reciprocal arrangement with the Government of India, regarding relief from double Income-tax, in the case of assessees carrying on business both in Mysore and British India, was revised and published for general information. (5) Arrangements were made with the Government of India to avoid double taxation of pensions and for obtaining information for dealing with applications for refund of Income-tax. The working of the Income-tax Regulation was rendered easy by the assessees who complied with the requisitions of the department by readily submitting a large number of returns. Out of 13,123 notices issued, returns were received in 10,556 cases and assessments were made in 5,067 cases and 58 cases were pending assessment at the close of the year against 350 in the previous year.

24. The total number of assessees rose from 4,891 in the previous year to 5,197 in the year. Of these, 5,124 were individuals or undivided families, 70 were companies and 3 registered firms, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 4,819, 69 and 3 respectively. The gross demand during the year was Rs. 11,66,732 against Rs. 12,10,638 in the previous year. The fall is attributed to depression in

trade more especially in timber, iron and piece-goods, and to less profit derived by the companies. The resultant demand (*i.e.*, gross demand minus deductions) was Rs. 11,63,015 as against Rs. 11,50,029 in the previous year. The net demand for the year was Rs. 14,65,233 as against Rs. 14,74,436 in the previous year. The net receipts including excess collections amounted to Rs. 12,02,954 against Rs. 9,99,948 in the previous year. The increase is due to the prompt collection of both the arrears and the current demand. The percentage of collection to the net demand was 81·8 against 68 in the previous year. The balance outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 2,64,309 as against Rs. 4,29,346 in the previous year. The incidence of Income-tax demands, gross and resultant, was As. 3-2·2 pies and As. 3-2·1 pies against As. 3-4 pies and As. 3-2·06 pies respectively in the previous year. Demand and Collection.

25. During the year four gold mining companies, 3 other mining companies and 3 individuals dealing in ores were assessed resulting in an aggregate demand of Rs. 8,95,926 (inclusive of super-tax.) The assessments under Salaries, Property, and Professional earnings rose from Rs. 1,36,000, Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 11,000 in 1923-24 to Rs. 1,43,000, Rs. 22,000 and Rs. 13,000 respectively in the year. Under Business and Other sources the income fell from Rs. 9,38,000 and Rs. 97,000 to Rs. 8,85,000 and Rs. 96,000 respectively. Tax on profits of companies decreased from Rs. 6,84,000 in the previous year to Rs. 6,29,000 as trade conditions were unfavourable. The amount of tax paid by assessees other than companies and registered firms rose from Rs. 4,89,361 in the previous year to Rs. 5,66,462.

26. The number assessed to super-tax rose from 20 in the previous year to 32 in the year. The demand for the current year was Rs. 6,30,466 as against Rs. 5,89,653, and the net demand amounted to Rs. 6,28,721 as against Rs. 5,86,725, giving an incidence of 22 pies per head of population against 15 pies in the previous year. Out of this, the sum of Rs. 5,71,673 or 91% was collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 57,047 at the close of the year. Super-tax.

27. One thousand and ninety-seven Appeals (including 166 pending from the previous year) and 198 Review Applications (including 46 pending from the previous year) were on the file during the year. Of these, 943 Appeals and 150 Review Applications were disposed of. The percentage of unsuccessful appeals was 74 against 58 in the previous year and of unsuccessful Review Applications 87 against 77 in the previous year. One case was pending in the Chief Court at the close of last year and 10 cases were referred to the Chief Court during the year. Of these, 4 were disposed of, the decision in two being favourable to the parties. Prosecution proceedings were instituted in two cases for wilful failure to furnish returns and accounts and both were pending at the close of the year.

28. The expenditure of the department was Rs. 75,856 against Rs. 73,850 in 1923-24, the percentage of expenditure to the net collection being 4·2 against 4·8 in the previous year.

iv. Stamps.

29. There were no material changes in the Stamp Law or Rules during the year. The few changes made were minor. The rules relating to the control, manufacture, custody and sales of stamps were slightly revised. The procedure for the collection of institution fees due to Government in suits filed in *forma pauperis*, was systematised and simplified, as also the procedure for the adjudication and recovery of proper stamp duty and penalty on impounded documents. A Stamp Manual was issued. The Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps with the Government of India visited the Stamp Factory and the Office of the Superintendent of Stamps and prepared a note containing his views and suggestions on improving the existing method of Stamp Manufacture in the State. Action is reported to have been taken on the more important of his suggestions and a few outstanding points are under the consideration of Government.

30. The year opened with a stock in the Central Depot, of 42,14,115 stamps of all kinds valued at Rs. 37,63,494. The number of stamps obtained from the Manufactory raised the stock to 75,63,639 stamps of the aggregate value of Rs. 68,52,728. Of these, 31,48,344 stamps of the face value of Rs. 23,99,510 were issued to the local depots, the Hon'ble the Resident's Treasury and the Stamp Superintendent's

Office, leaving in the Central Depot a balance of 44,15,295 stamps of the value of Rs. 44,53,217 at the close of the year. The Revenue during the year derived from the sale of stamps of various descriptions and denominations as well as from all other heads of stamp revenue, amounted to Rs. 20,32,361 against Rs. 19,44,807 in 1923-24, showing an increase of Rs. 87,554. This improvement in revenue is reported to be mainly due to the increase in the sale of General Stamps and partly also of receipt stamps and hundis and to duty levied on the impressing of a greater number of instruments, cheque books, etc., in the Superintendent's Office. The revenue lost to Government on account of the entire or partial exemption from stamp duty enjoyed by instruments relating to co-operative societies and certain other institutions, was Rs. 9,477. The expenditure of the department rose from Rs. 1,60,303 in the previous year to Rs. 1,70,754, due to the increase in the amount of refunds granted and of discounts allowed on the sale of stamps.

v. State Life Insurance.

Official Branch.

31. The number of proposals received during the year, was 2,605 as against 2,043 in the previous year. Of these, 1,879 were accepted, 368 were rejected and 358 were pending disposal at the close of the year. Out of the proposals accepted, policies were issued in 1,804 cases assuring a bonus of Rs. 17,71,095 for a monthly premium of Rs. 6,317. 455 policies held by 178 persons assuring Rs. 2,26,077 matured, consequent on the insured attaining fifty-five years; 90 persons holding 181 policies assuring Rs. 1,03,007 surrendered their policies; 141 persons who had assured for Rs. 1,53,286 under 273 policies, died.

32. The opening balance at the credit of the fund on the 1st July 1924 was Rs. 63,27,699. The income during the year inclusive of interest amounted to Rs. 10,37,037 of which a sum of Rs. 7,77,029 represented premium receipts and a sum of Rs. 2,60,007, the interest on the balance of the fund. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 5,98,161 of which a sum of Rs. 5,47,989 was spent in payment of policies and a sum of Rs. 42,772 on management and a sum of Rs. 7,400 was paid for the purchase of the Mysore District Board Railway bonds of the face value of Rs. 7,475. The closing balance at the credit of the fund at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 67,66,575 exclusive of the bonds purchased. The percentages of the total expenditure and of the cost of the management to the total income were 57·7 and 4·12 as against 65·54 and 3·40 respectively in the previous year. The net balance at the credit of the fund after deducting the unpaid claims was 34·16 per cent of the total liability as against 33·99 in 1923-24.

33. The total number of policies issued from the commencement of the State Life Insurance Scheme in 1891 up to the end of the year under report, was 35,327 and the amount assured by them aggregated to Rs. 2,43,33,395. The number of policies that remained effective at the end of the year was 25,350 assuring Rs. 1,90,57,066 and the monthly premium payable thereon was Rs. 66,686. Of the remaining 9,977 policies, 9,386 assuring Rs. 50,13,639 were completely discharged and claims on 591 policies assuring Rs. 2,62,690 were pending payment at the end of the year. Of the 9,386 policies completely discharged, 4,350 were by the death of the insured, 3,584 by the insured attaining 55 years, 195 by cancellation, 1,096 by surrender and 29 by forfeiture. One hundred and thirty-two policies were automatically adjusted, as the premia in arrears equalled or exceeded the sum payable. Optional insurance was withdrawn under Government Order No. Fl. 6452-4—G.F. 36-24-25, dated 28th May 1925.

Family Pension Branch.

34. The Family Pension Branch was closed to new applicants under Government Order No. Fl. 3164-213—G. F. 89-24-3, dated 6th December 1924. The opening balance of the fund on 1st July 1924 was Rs. 5,669. The total receipts during the year including the interest on the balance amounted to Rs. 1,440. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,637 leaving a balance of Rs. 5,472.

Public Branch.

35. From the commencement to the end of 1924-25, 7,519 proposals for Rs. 81,71,275 were received in the Public Branch, of which, 5,922 proposals for Rs. 66,24,500 were accepted. 4,298 proposals resulted in policies assuring Rs. 53,66,800 and realising an annual premium of Rs. 3,41,596. Eight persons were reported dead during the year, whereby a claim of Rs. 12,300 arose and a

sum of Rs. 9,500 was paid in claims. 32 persons insured for Rs. 34,600 surrendered their policies and received the surrender value of Rs. 847. The opening cash balance at the Fund on 1st July 1924 was Rs. 2,96,803, the income during the year including interest amounted to Rs. 1,92,910 and the expenditure to Rs. 39,024. The year closed with a cash balance of Rs. 4,50,689, besides the sum of Rs. 81,000 invested in the Government of India Second War Loan Bonds.

vi. Government Savings Banks.

36. With 2,905 individual accounts newly opened and 2,124 closed, the total number of accounts current at the close of the year was 23,703 with a balance of Rs. 1,17,63,745 at their credit. The total number of accounts, both current and dead, on the books at the close of the year, was 43,812 against 43,031 at the end of 1923-24 and the aggregate amount at their credit was Rs. 1,18,63,702 or Rs. 16,05,872 more than in the previous year and was the highest on record for the past six years. The average balance at the credit of each depositor was Rs. 271 against Rs. 238 in the previous year. The number transferred to Dead Account during the year was 1,754 and the number revived 197. The tatal amount at the credit of Dead Accounts on 30th June 1925 was Rs. 99,957 as against Rs. 94,039 in the previous year. The interest earned by the depositors during the year, was Rs. 5,00,342 as against Rs. 4,38,439 in the previous year. Deposits were more than withdrawls in all the Districts except Tumkur. There was a decrease in the number of depositors under all classes except under Agricultural Class which showed an increase of 35, the net decrease on the whole being 776. The number of depositors having balances of and above Rs. 5,000 each on 30th June 1925 was 401 and the amount at their credit was Rs. 67,70,166, as against 390 and Rs. 49,91,520, respectively, in 1923-24. Thirty applications were received for nomination as against twenty in the previous year and the total number of nominations recorded at the end of the year was 210. The amounts at the credit of Collecting Savings Banks in Bangalore and Mysore Cities on 30th June 1925 were Rs. 1,87,166 and Rs. 89,624, respectively, as against Rs. 1,36,719 and Rs. 78,025 in the previous year. There has been a marked improvement in the working of both these Collecting Savings Banks.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

(CALENDAR YEAR 1924).

i. Births, Deaths and Epidemics.

Vital Statistics.

The sub-joined statement gives the statistics of births and deaths as compared with those of the previous year:—

	Births				Deaths			
	Male	Female	Total	Rate per mille	Male	Female	Total	Rate per mille
1923	54,566	51,288	1,05,854	18·06	48,535	45,752	94,287	16·09
1924	54,650	51,166	1,05,816	18·05	63,535	60,585	1,24,120	21·18

The birth-rate during the year was 0·01 lower than that of the previous year and was the same as the quinquennial mean. The total number of births registered in town circles during the year 1924 was 21,800, giving a ratio of 28·31 per mille and in rural circles 84,016 or a ratio of 16·50 per mille. The male births as usual preponderated, the proportion of males born to every 100 females averaging 106·80 against 104·44 in 1923. Compared with the year 1923, the Districts of Bangalore, Shimoga and Chitaldrug returned higher rates. The highest rate registered was in Chitaldrug (20·88) and the lowest in Hassan (14·72). The death rate was 5·09 per mille higher than in the previous year and in towns it was 25·26 per mille during the year as against 21·52 in the previous year. Among men the death rate was 21·43 and among women 20·93 per mille. The highest death rate was (30·36) returned for Hassan and the lowest (15·34) for Tumkur. Deaths exceeded births in the Districts of Mysore, Hassan, Shimoga and Kadur. The highest mortality figures were recorded as among old people of and above 60 years of age and next of people between 20 and 30 years of age. The ratio of deaths per mille of population at the respective age periods was highest among children under one year and the next highest at the age period of 60 and above. Considered according to communities, the death rate among Mohamedans was 19·20, among Hindus 20·29 and among other classes 63·41 per mille, the corresponding figures for 1923 being 18·41, 15·30 and 43·25, respectively. The infantile mortality recorded in the Bangalore and Mysore Cities and the Kolar Gold Fields was respectively 217·2, 110·2 and 198·5 per mille of the recorded births. The institution of the Baby Week as an annual function in the District and Taluk Head Quarters which took place for the first time in 1924 with its arrangements for Baby Shows, Health Exhibitions, etc., is serving a most useful purpose in focussing public attention on the problem of child welfare. In Bangalore City, a Lady Health Visitor visited all the Divisions on week days, checking the labour cases conducted by 8 Municipal midwives and giving antenatal clinics to expectant mothers. Twelve Barber *dais* were trained and 9 passed the test conducted in the Maternity successfully. A milk centre was opened by the Civic and Social Progress Association. In Mysore City two private organisations established two Baby Welfare centres and a Milk Distributing centre for poor children and undertook the Baby Week celebrations. On the Kolar Gold Fields, one Child Welfare Centre in Robertsonpet and 3 in the Mining Area were started as an experimental measure. The Health Visitor attended each centre. Giving baths to babies, providing for confinements, giving pre-maternity clinics to expectant mothers and supplying free clothing were among the many useful and benevolent aids rendered by these institutions.

2. The chief diseases during the year and the number of deaths under them were as follows:—

Diseases	Deaths	
	1923	1924
Cholera	79	7,699
Small-Pox	2,427	6,642
Plague	10,985	3,618
Influenza	33	46
Dysentry and Diarrhœa...	3,201	4,588
Respiratory diseases	2,133	3,127
Relapsing fevers	374	295
Fevers	44,966	60,392

The largest number of deaths from cholera and small-pox was returned from the Mysore District. The heavy incidence of cholera during 1924 was probably due to the periodicity associated with epidemics of this disease which break out in virulent form usually at intervals of 6 years as borne out by the recorded statistics for the past 30 years and to the comparative failure of the North-East Monsoon. The mortality under all heads increased except plague and relapsing fever, the largest increase being under the heads of fevers 2·64, cholera 1·30 and small-pox ·72. Plague claimed only 3,618 victims. The usual preventive measures were adopted during the year. Among the preventive measures adopted, the most notable was the large number of anti-cholera inoculations, *viz.*, 4,090 in Kolar Town, undertaken for the first time on an extensive scale. Among those inoculated, there were 4 attacks and 3 of them recovered. Forty-eight thousand six hundred and twenty-seven plague inoculations were performed during the year, the largest number of inoculations being registered in the Bangalore District. Eighteen and 15 cases of plague were admitted for treatment to the Epidemic Diseases Hospitals at Bangalore and Mysore and the number of recoveries therein was 6 and 9, respectively.

ii. Progress of Sanitation.

3. The notable feature in the progress of sanitation during the year was the large expenditure on work of sanitation. A sum of Rs. 51,995 was spent by the Mysore City Improvement Trust Board for laying pipe sewers, laying out the sewage farm, improvement of storm water drains, filling up a portion of Purniah's Nala and laying out of Chamundi, Lakshmipuram and Edga Extensions and of Narasimharaj and Vanivilas Mohallas. Rupees two lakhs one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six were spent by the Bangalore City Improvement Committee towards completion of the New Market, laying out the New Bamboo Bazaar, the Visveswarapuram Extension and the construction of Cloth Bazaar. The total outlay in the Public Works Department during the year on works of a sanitary nature was Rs. 1,00,299. These works related to additions or improvements to water supply in Bangalore and Mysore Cities, improvement of water supply to Chikmagalur, Chintamani, Kolar, Koppa and Molakalmuru towns and construction of the main sewage drain in the Nelmangala town. The expenditure incurred on sanitary measures by Municipalities amounted to Rs. 1,03,636. This was chiefly spent on improvement of drains and wells, removal of congestions, filling up of insanitary pits and the construction of public latrines. The provisions of the Village Sanitation Regulation were introduced during the year into 223 villages. With a view to secure a simplification of procedure and to render the rules under the Village Sanitation Regulation easy of application, the Government called for proposals which are under their consideration. Six hundred and twenty wells were sunk in villages and 353 wells were improved. Fifty-six villages were shifted to healthier sites including 47 that had been affected by floods in the Shimoga District. Minor improvements such as the clearing of lantana, prickly-pear, etc., continued to receive attention. Under the Malnad Improvement Scheme, among the measures adopted, quinine was

distributed and vaccination performed, by the special staff, on the school-going children, 53,873 children were examined in places where dispensaries were stationed, and 12,815 were given medical relief. The usual sanitary arrangements, such as the entertainment of temporary conservancy staff, erection of temporary latrines and adoption of precautionary measures against drinking water being fouled, were adopted on occasions of Jatras and car festivals. On account of the somewhat extensive prevalence of cholera, the major Jatras in the Kolar District and the Jatras of Muduktore and Hemagiri in the Mysore District were stopped. Sixty towns and 36 villages were inspected by the Sanitary Commissioner and 1,536 villages by the Chief Sanitary Inspectors. One hundred and eighty-six towns and 1,760 villages were visited by the District Medical Officers for affording medical aid, performing anti-plague inoculations or for giving intra-venous injections for relapsing fever.

4. The constitution of the Central Sanitary Board remained the same. No new scheme came up for the consideration of the Board during the year. The question of issuing revised rules regarding the constitution and working of the Board was under the consideration of Government.

iii. Vaccination.

5. The control over the Vaccination Department in the districts continued to be exercised by the Presidents of District Boards under the advice of the Sanitary Commissioner. There were 163 vaccinators during the year as against 161 in 1923 and the total number of vaccinations performed was 1,53,720 as against 1,48,482 in 1923. Of the total number, 72·28 per cent were by the District and Malnad Improvement Vaccination Staff, 24·10 per cent by the special staff of vaccinators in municipalities and 3·62 per cent by Medical Subordinates; 91·99 per cent of primary vaccinations and 41·95 per cent of re-vaccinations were successful, the corresponding figures for 1923 being 94·3 and 46·1, respectively. The number of primary vaccinations exceeded the decennial average (114,176) by 20,922. Vaccination in districts showed a decrease of 6,432 cases compared with the figures of 1923 due to the prevalence of cholera and fevers. All the districts excepting Bangalore, Kolar and Hassan contributed to the decrease, the largest (78·08) being recorded for Mysore District. Vaccinations performed in Municipal areas numbered 37,036 of which 15,503 were re-vaccinations, as against 24,635 and 6,699, respectively, in the previous year. Compulsory vaccination was introduced in one area and the term renewed in 27 Municipalities, bringing the total number of areas in which the Vaccination Regulation was in force to 91 at the close of the year. The notable feature was the introduction during the year on the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board Area, the system of issuing notices to parents or guardians, soon after the birth of a child requiring its vaccination according to rules. There was, therefore, no occasion for prosecutions. The work of vaccination is now under the supervision of Taluk Boards, Municipal Sanitary Inspectors, and the Chief Sanitary Inspectors of Districts. The number of children examined by the Chief Sanitary Inspectors during the year was 38,864. The outlay on vaccination was Rs. 48,367 against Rs. 55,131 in 1923.

The amendment of the Vaccination Regulation so as to make vaccination compulsory in all municipal areas and to extend it to rural areas was under consideration of Government during the year.

iv. Vaccine Institute.

6. Three hundred and seven calves were vaccinated during the year of which 266 were satisfactory, yielding pulp sufficient for 2,90,300 cases. The quantity of vaccine supplied for use within the State and to out-stations was 1,73,802 and 45,690 units against 1,68,565 and 56,376 units, respectively, in 1923. On account of the increase in demand from the State, supplies to places outside the State were withheld to some extent. The total income from the sale of vaccine and vaccinated calves amounted to Rs. 19,655 against Rs. 21,590 and the expenditure to Rs 12,150 against Rs. 11,274 in the previous year. Twenty-two candidates for the appointment

of vaccinators, 12 pupil compounders and 10 Sanitary Inspectors were given training in the technique of vaccination. The usual course of demonstration in vaccination for the final year students of the local medical school was also held.

v. Hospitals and Dispensaries.

Medical Institutions.

7. There were 200 Medical Institutions working on 1st January 1924; two dispensaries were newly opened, one was closed, and six female dispensaries which had been separately classed were brought under District Hospitals during the calendar year and thus the number of institutions at work on the last day of the year decreased to 195. Of these, 28 were State Public Institutions, 9 State non-public institutions, 142 Local Fund and Municipal Institutions, 6 private aided institutions, 3 private non-aided institutions and 7 railway dispensaries.

Relief.

8. The accommodation provided for in-patients in the institutions (except the non-aided ones) consisted of 625 beds for men and 686 beds for women. Of the beds provided for in-patients in the State non-public and railway dispensaries, 66 were for men and 12 for women. The total number of persons treated in the State public, Local Fund and Municipal and private aided institutions increased. There were 23,403 in-patients against 22,385 and 21,50,768 out-patients against 19,90,701 in the previous year. Hindus formed as usual, the largest proportion of the patients. The number of patients dealt with in the State non-public and railway dispensaries alone was 1,23,351 against 1,02,589 in 1923. Patients treated in the several Ayurvedic and Unani institutions numbered 7,05,597 against 7,04,449 in the previous year.

9. Malaria was as before the most common disease treated during the year. Other diseases treated were, in the order of prevalence, diseases of the digestive system, diseases of the respiratory system except pneumonia and tubercle of the lungs, diseases of the eye and diseases of the skin. Surgical operations were performed on 43,805 patients, including 85 patients that remained at the close of the previous year. Of these, 39,484 were cured, 4,035 relieved, 74 discharged, 145 died and the year closed with 67 patients under treatment. The number of cases treated with X-ray and the number of radiographs taken in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, were 595 and 92 against 591 and 71, respectively; and those in the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, were 146 and 25 against 125 and 42, in the previous year. The working staff of 156 midwives was the same as in 1923 and the cases attended to by them was higher, being 12,524 against 11,644 in the previous year, giving an average of 80 cases per midwife per annum against 75 in 1923.

10. Almost all the institutions were inspected by the District Medical Officers and the Senior Surgeon inspected 97 hospitals and dispensaries. The total expenditure on medical institutions during the year was Rs. 10,45,545 of which a sum of Rs. 8,02,742 was contributed from State Funds, Rs. 2,02,810 from District and Municipal Funds and Rs. 39,993 from miscellaneous sources, consisting chiefly of the fees collected from patients attending medical institutions in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and in Kolar Gold Fields.

vi. Special Hospitals.

Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, Bangalore.

11. The number of in-patients treated was 2,406 against 2,369 in 1923. Of these, 1,371 were cured, 961 relieved and 49 discharged otherwise. There were 19,756 out-patients against 19,926 in the previous year. The number of important surgical operations performed was 1,433 of which 1,429 were successful. The total cost of the institution was Rs. 51,724 against Rs. 53,169 in the previous year.

Lunatic Asylum, Bangalore.

12. The total number of patients treated was 302 of whom 62 were cured, 42 were discharged otherwise and 44 died, leaving 154 under treatment at the close of the year. There were 13 criminal lunatics of whom two were discharged and 2 died. The number of lunatics from the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, under treatment during the year was 80 (46 men and 34 women) of whom 23 were discharged and 15 died. The total outlay on the institution was Rs. 57,205

against Rs. 54,781 in the previous year. Of the total outlay, the sum of Rs. 11,406 was the cost of maintenance of the lunatics of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Leper Asylum, Bangalore.

13. There were 76 inmates during the year of whom 46 were discharged and 8 died, leaving 22 under treatment at the close of the year. The number of lepers from the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, under treatment during the year was 14, of whom 7 were discharged and 3 died, leaving 4 under treatment at the close of the year. The total expenditure on the Asylum was Rs. 8,648 against Rs. 8,536 in 1923.

Maternity Hospital, Bangalore.

14. The number of in-patients treated was 1,255 against 1,228 in the previous year. There were 37 deaths among the in-patients against 49 in the previous year. Out-patients numbered 14,880 against 13,525 in 1923. Ten pupil midwives were trained during the year. The total expenditure on the hospital was Rs. 36,748 against Rs. 30,588 in 1923.

Maternity Hospital, Robertsonpet.

15. Eight hundred and sixty-nine in-patients and 14,718 out-patients received treatment during the year against 851, and 14,661, respectively, in 1923. The number of deaths among the in-patients was 8 against 17 in the previous year. Seventeen midwives were trained in the institution. The total cost of the institution was Rs. 18,167 against Rs. 18,115 in 1923.

Vani Vilas Hospital, Mysore.

16. The number of in-patients treated was 1,113 against 1,029 in 1923 of whom 43 died. Out-patients numbered 13,202 against 12,627 in 1923. Five pupil midwives passed out of the institution duly trained. The total expenditure incurred on the hospital amounted to Rs. 28,203 against Rs. 27,906 in the previous year.

Epidemic Diseases Hospitals.

17. The following statement gives particulars in regard to the Epidemic Diseases Hospitals at Bangalore and Mysore and in Kolar Gold Fields during the year :—

Name of Institutions	Number of patients admitted	Number		Discharged otherwise	Died	Outlay on the Institution
		Cured	Relieved			
						Rs.
1. Epidemic Diseases Hospital, Bangalore ...	205	103	38	6	58	12,825
2. Epidemic diseases Hospital, Mysore ...	606	290	72	53	171	14,177
3. Epidemic diseases Hospital, Kolar Gold Fields	226	182	...	40	4	5,639

Princess Krishnajammanni Sanatorium, Mysore.

18. One hundred and forty in-patients were treated in this institution against 114 in the previous year. Of the number treated, 33 were cured, 35 relieved and 6 died against 28, 35 and 7, respectively, in 1923. The number of out-patients treated was 958 against 541 in the previous year and the total cost of the institution was Rs. 23,865.

vii. Public Health Institute and Chemical Laboratory.

19. One hundred and eighty-two cases with 484 articles were received for toxicological examination as against 136 cases with 458 articles in 1923; of these 73 cases were of blood and seminal stains, 89 of suspected human poisoning and 10 of abortion. In 20 cases poisons such as arsenic, mercury and oleander were detected, giving a percentage of 11·53. Sixty-four articles were received for chemical analysis, 43 of them being samples of water. The number of samples received for bacteriological investigation was 2,239 as against 2,427 in 1923. Of these, 337 were samples of water 1,426 of blood and 183 of discharges and evacuations. Three hundred and thirty seven samples of water were examined quantitatively to discover the proportion of bacteria per cubic centimetre in order to test the efficiency of filters; and an equal number of samples of water was examined for the presence of lactose fermenters.

CHAPTER VII—PUBLIC INSTRUCTIONS.

i. University of Mysore.

Senate, Council, etc.

RAJATANTRA PRAVINA DR. BRAJENDRA NATH SEAL, M.A., PH.D., D.Sc., continued as Vice-Chancellor. The University Council held 15 meetings as against 17 in the previous year. The Senate met six times during the year and made several recommendations in regard to the amendments of the University Regulation and Ordinances. With a view to give the newly created Faculties of Engineering and Technology, and Medicine the privilege of electing fellows to the Senate, the University Regulation was amended so as to empower these Faculties to elect two members each. The following resolutions of the Senate were sanctioned by Government :—

(i) To hold a second examination for the B.A., and B. Com. Degrees in the calendar year 1924.
(ii) The opening of Electrical Engineering and B. T. Courses from the academic year 1925-26.
(iii) The holding of a second examination for the candidates that failed in the B. A. Degree Examination of March and April 1925.

Lectures, Publications and Research.

2. There were four courses of University Lectures during the year. Dr. James H. Cousins delivered six lectures on Indian Painting, Art, Culture, Criticism and Poetry. Mrs. M. E. Cousins delivered two lectures on Music. Dewan Bahadur Mr. L. D. Swamikannu Pillai delivered 18 lectures on two different occasions on "Indian Astronomy in its application to Indian Historical Investigation." Five courses of extension lectures were arranged for during the year, one of which was delivered in Kannada. The University Magazine and the University Calendar were published as usual. A Subvention of Rs. 450 was granted to Mahamahopadhyaya Lakshmipuram Srinivasachar for bringing out his Sanskrit work entitled "Mana Meya Rahasya Slokavarthikam." The manuscript of the "Kannada Handbook" undertaken by the University is almost completed. The professorial staff of the University contributed several papers to the Indian Science Congress held at Benares in January 1925 and the Oriental Conference and a number of other papers were also published during the year in Scientific journals. Some of the professors also carried on researches in certain subjects.

Instruction and Examination.

3. The total number of students on the rolls of all Colleges was 1,199 as against 1,161 in the previous year. Of these, 468 were in the Maharaja's College, 491 in the Central College, 10 in the Maharani's College (4 in the College and 6 in the Entrance Class), 211 in the Engineering College and 19 in the Medical College. The following were the results of the several University Examinations held during 1924-25 :—

Examination	Number examined	Number passed	Number of candidates for the Degree
M. A.	19	13	13
B. A., Part I	334	163	173
B. A., Part II	371	176	
B. Sc., English	40	33	32
B. Sc., Optional	47	35	
B. Com., Part I	10	7	5
B. Com., Part II	5	2	
B. E.	55	39	...
Intermediate in Engineering	57	45	...
First Year Certificate	62	31	...
Entrance	1,339	493	...
1st M. B. B. S., Part I	19	16	...

Of the successful candidates at the B.Sc. Degree, one was a girl. In the B.A. Degree Examination, one Adikarnataka candidate was successful and one girl student passed the examination in both parts. Five Mahomedans became eligible for the B.A. Degree during the year. Among the registered graduates, there were 29 annual subscribers and 104 life members at the end of the year.

Endowments, Medals and Scholarships.

4. The following endowments amounting to Rs. 7,000 were accepted during the year.

	Rs.
(i) Mr. K. Srinivasiengar, Engineer-in-Chief, Mysore Railways ...	5,000
(ii) The friends and admirers of Mr. D. Kongadiappa, Retired Head Master	1,000
(iii) Patel Mr. B. Nanjappa, Kantarajpur village	1,000

The total number of endowments accepted up to the end of June 1925 was 48 of the total value of Rs. 2,21,034.

Besides the usual medals and scholarships awarded from Endowment Funds, 1,000 General Scholarships, 72 Backward Class Scholarships, 2 Military Scholarships, 129 Freestudentships and 2 Depressed Class Scholarships were awarded during the year. Two special scholarships of Rs. 35 a month were awarded to students of Adi-Dravida or Adi-Karnataka caste reading in the B.A. Class. Two scholarships of Rs. 60 each a month were also granted to two students of the University to study for the M. Sc. Examination of the Calcutta University.

Hostels, Unions and Athletics.

5. The total number of Boarders in the four Hostels of the University was 240 (including four women in the Women's Hostel) as against 255 (including two women) in the previous year. There was an appreciable increase in the activities of the University Union, Mysore, a noticeable advance being made in the matter of the Study Circle. No less than 14 meetings were held for debates, besides two general and business meetings, two literary, eight Study Circles, three social gatherings and seven lectures. Outdoor games received due attention in all the Colleges and the students took active interest in one or other of the games provided for. The Scout Corps numbered thirty-six including three members of the staff. The members underwent a course of training in musketry.

Libraries.

6. One thousand three hundred and sixty volumes were added to the University Library, the total being brought up to 13,469. The Library received during the year 14 publications of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in addition to 106 publications received in the previous year.

Two hundred and twelve printed books and 87 manuscripts were added to the Oriental Library, the total number of printed books being brought up to 11,916 and of manuscript to 10,010. Four thousand six hundred and seventy-five books and manuscripts were consulted in the Library by visitors and 1,900 books and 105 manuscripts were lent out for study at home. Nine hundred and twenty-three volumes were presented to the various public institutions, Pandits and distinguished scholars both inside and outside India.

The Libraries of the various Colleges received additions of 1,698 volumes during the year bringing up the aggregate number of volumes in all Colleges to 29,035. The Poor Boys' Section of the Library, consisting of text-books and books recommended for additional reading, started sometime ago in the Maharaja's College, is found extremely useful to the poor.

Finance.

7. According to provisional figures the income of the University from all sources amounted to Rs. 9,12,419 (inclusive of a Government grant of Rs. 7,68,562) against Rs. 7,44,040 (including a Government grant of Rs. 6,01,800) in the previous year. The total expenditure of the University was Rs. 8,65,052 against Rs. 6,96,715 in 1923-24.

General.

8. The B.A. and B. Com. Degree Examinations of the University were recognised by the Bombay University for purposes of admission to the B. Com. Degree of that University under certain conditions. The French University of Paris recognised the B. A. and B. Sc. Degree Examinations of the Mysore University for purposes of admission to Degrees of Doctor in Science or Arts of that University.

In the latter part of the year the several Sub-Committees appointed by the University Reorganisation Committee met and submitted their deliberations which are contained in the Reorganisation Committee's Report. The same is under the consideration of the Senate.

ii. Education.

9. The following are among the important measures carried out, in pursuance of the orders of Government on the Education Memorandum :—

1. Completion of the Education Survey.
2. Reconstitution of school committees and revising their powers and duties.
3. Remodelling of the course in primary and Middle schools into one of four years each.
4. Transfer of control of primary education in Bangalore City to the Bangalore Municipal Council.
5. Revision of the curricula of primary and middle schools.
6. Making vernacular the medium of instruction in the middle school course.
7. Opening of additional High Schools in Bangalore, Tiptur, Nanjangud and Tirthahalli.
8. Revision of the S. S. L. C. Scheme.
9. Standardisation of equipment of schools.
10. Transfer of industrial schools to the control of the Industries Department.
11. Abolition of the post of the Deputy Inspector General of Education, and increase of the number of Assistant Inspectors to 45 and redistributing their charges.
12. Revision of rules regarding grants to private hostels.
13. Revision of the grant-in-aid code.
14. Opening of a boarding home for Adikarnataka students of High School classes at Bangalore.
15. Systematization of the scheme of scholarships.
16. Introduction of a new grade of educational officers on Rs. 125—10—175.
17. Revision of the scale of pay of Pandits and Munshis in the High Schools and the Training College.
18. Introduction of commercial classes in two more High Schools.
19. Construction of a large number of new school buildings and improvement of standard plans.
20. Larger encouragement to private hostels.

10. The number of educational institutions and the number of pupils on rolls (including those under the University) as compared with the previous year are given in Appendix XXV. General Statistics.

The total number of institutions both public and private on the 30th June 1925 was 8,002 with a strength of 3,06,105 as against 9,084 with a strength of 3,03,092 on the 30th June 1924. The number of public institutions was 6,871 with 2,90,177 scholars as against 7,991 with 2,86,330 scholars and that of private institutions 1,131 with 16,018 scholars against 1,093 with 16,762 scholars during the previous year. Of the total number of institutions, 4,281 with 2,09,560 pupils were Government, 42 with 5,715 pupils were Municipal, 2,532 with 74,087 pupils were Aided and 1,147 with a strength of 16,833 pupils were Unaided institutions. The above figures show that there was a fall in the number of institutions by 1,082 due mainly to several village Aided and Adult Night Schools having gradually ceased to work and treated as finally closed during the year. On the 1st July 1924 there were 9,084 schools of which 1,153 were finally closed during the year. Including 71 new schools opened from Cess Funds the total number of schools on 30th June 1925 was 8,002. In spite of the fall in the number of schools, there was an increase of 3,103 in the number of pupils under instruction. The real increase in the number of pupils was larger than what the statistics indicate, since the attendance on the last working day of the schools, closed temporarily, has not been included in the Statistics of the current year. The percentage of boys and girls at school to the total population of school going age (taken at 15 per cent of the total population according to the census of 1921) was 34·83 against 34·48 in 1923-24; that of boys alone to the total male population of school going age was 55·21 against 55·03 and that of girls alone to the total female population of school going age was 13·89 against 13·14 during the previous year. On an average there was one institution for every 3·68 sq. miles of area and for 732 persons of total population. One out of every 2·87 of the population of school going age was under instruction and the proportion of pupils to the total population was about the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 1 in 19. The percentage of boys under instruction to the total male population was 8·24 and that of girls to the total female population was 2·08 and

that of both boys and girls under instruction to the total population was 5·23. The percentage of scholars in different grades of education to the total number of scholars is as follows:—

Grades of schools	Boys	Girls
High Schools—English	3·05	·36
High Schools—Kannada	·13	·04
Middle Schools—including Incomplete Middle Schools	12·26	4·18
Primary Schools	84·56	95·42
Total ...	100	100

The average monthly number on the roll in all public institutions was 2,73,713 as against 2,66,745 in 1923-24 and the average daily attendance was 2,04,416 as against 2,05,680 or 74·68 per cent of the average monthly roll as against 77·04 per cent in the previous year.

Collegiate Education. English.

11. As in the previous year, there were 9 Collegiate High Schools (English) maintaining the University Entrance Classes during 1924-25. Of these, 5 were Government Schools and 4 Aided. Of the 5 Government Schools, one, *viz.*, the Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore, was for girls. The strength of the University Entrance Classes in all these institutions on 30th June 1925 was 1,019. Besides the above, there was a University Entrance Class attached to the Maharani's College, Mysore.

Oriental.

12. There were four Colleges for oriental study of which three were Sanskrit Colleges and the fourth was the Training College, Mysore, in which in addition to the training of teachers, classes were held for Pandits and Moulvis giving instruction of the College Grade and preparing for the Pandits and Moulvis Examinations. Of the Sanskrit Colleges. two were Government institutions and one an Aided Institution under the Muzrai Department. The Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore, continued to be under the control of the Palace. The Chamarajendra Sanskrit College, Bangalore, was transferred from the control of Muzrai Department to the Education Department at the beginning of the year and thrown open to students of all communities without distinction. The facility for the study of sanskrit afforded to all classes was availed of only by the Lingayets. The courses of study in the College have also been suitably revised providing for a Sanskrit Secondary Course of 5 years. The total number of students in all the 3 Sanskrit Colleges was 271 and that in the Training College 17, in the Pundits' Classes 9 and in the Moulvi Classes 8.

Secondary Education. High Schools.

13. On the 30th June 1925 there were 22 English High Schools for boys with an attendance of 6,935 (including that of the Entrance Classes) as against 21 Schools with 7,012 pupils in the previous year, the increase in the number of High Schools being due to the opening of a New High School at Nanjangud in June 1925. Of the High Schools, 15 were Government and 7 Aided. The decrease in attendance is due to the lower percentage of passes in the English Lower Secondary Examination of 1925. But 462 of the failed students who were considered eligible for admission to the IV Form, were subsequently admitted to the High Schools. The number of applications for admission to the High School Classes was so large at the beginning of the year that 13 additional Sections had to be opened in the several schools. Even with these additional sections, the maximum limit of 40 pupils in each Section had to be exceeded in a few cases. Besides the above 3 Sections of Special morning classes had to be opened in Bangalore for the benefit of students who failed in the S. S. L. C. Examination and who could not be provided with seats in the VI Form. The attendance in these special classes was 200 at the close of the year. Upper Secondary Classes in Kannada were maintained in the Training College, Mysore, and the District Normal Schools at Tumkur and Shimoga. The number of students in these classes was 290 of whom 49 were Mahomedans and 8 belonged to the Depressed Classes. In order to improve the efficiency of teaching in High Schools, a scheme of library work and a scheme for the efficiency audit of the work of Head Masters and Assistant Masters of High Schools were introduced.

Middle Schools.

14. The number of middle schools for boys rose from 192 in 1923-24 to 205 in 1924-25 and their strength from 20,697 to 21,137. Of the Middle Schools, 182 were Government Schools, 21 were Aided and two were Unaided. Classified by languages, 18 were Urdu Schools, 3 Tamil and 184 Kannada Schools. Three of the Kannada Middle Schools were for pupils of the depressed classes and were all boarding institutions. There were 321 Incomplete Middle Schools on the 30th June 1925 with a strength of 6,966 as against 313 with a strength of 6,912 in the previous year. Of these, 314 were Government and seven Aided. Practical instruction in certain vocational subjects, *viz.*, Tailoring, Carpentry, Metal work, Agriculture and Lacquer Work has been introduced in some Middle Schools under the Revised Lower Secondary Examination Scheme and the total number of such classes was 18. Arrangements are being made to open practical instruction classes in Cotton Spinning in a few rural Middle Schools.

Primary Education.

15. On the 30th June 1925 there were 5,448 primary schools for boys with a strength of 2,11,902 against 6,554 schools with a strength of 2,09,218 in the previous year. In spite of the decrease in the number of schools (which is more apparent than real as stated above) there has been an increase of 2,684 in the number of pupils. Of the total number of schools, 3,100 were Government Schools, 42 Municipal, 2,295 Aided and 11 Unaided schools. Of the 3,100 Government Schools, 2,713 were Kannada Schools, one was a Tamil School two were Telugu Schools, one was a Mahratta School and 383 were Urdu Schools. The one Tamil school and 417 out of the 2,713 Kannada Schools were for pupils of the depressed classes. The percentage of boys in the primary classes to the total male population of school going age was 42·81. Out of the total number of pupils under instruction in primary schools, over 61·5 per cent were in the first year class. A good many leave school without getting beyond the first year stage and inevitably lapse into illiteracy.

Special Instruction. Training.

16. There were 11 Training Institutions (10 Government and one Aided) eight for the training of School Masters and three for the training of School Mistresses. The total number on the rolls of all the institutions at the close of the year under report was 403 against 601 in the previous year. All the training institutions have hostels attached to them. There were 17 Industrial Schools for boys with a strength of 1,181 under the Control of the Industries and Commerce Department and one for girls with 14 students under the Education Department. The School of Engineering, Bangalore, had a strength of 221 against 214 in the previous year. Of these, 14 were in the Civil Engineering Section and 187 in the Machanical and Electrical Engineering Sections, 16 were short time Motor Students, etc., and four were in the Sheikdari Class. Owing to the limited accommodation available both in the class room and the workshop many had to be refused admission. As in the previous year there were 4 Commercial Schools in the State, 2 Government Institutions, one aided and the other (The Champion Metropolitan College of Commerce) non-aided. These Commercial Schools had 628 individual students on the 30th June 1925. The Central Institute for the Deaf and the Blind, Mysore, had on the 30th June 1925 a strength of 70 including 9 from the Madras and Bombay Presidencies. Forty-three were in the Blind Section and 27 (including 4 girls) in the Deaf Section. Vocational instruction for the blind is given in music, both vocal and instrumental, and also in composing. Several of the blind students are reported to have become proficient in music. This is the only institution in India which has the Braille plant for printing. The deaf besides being instructed to speak and understand speech, were given vocational training in rattan work, weaving, sewing and knitting. There were 46 Boarders in the Hostel attached to the School and the average cost per head per month was Rs. 6-12-5, excluding cost of management. Besides this institution, there was another school in Bangalore City meant solely for girls, maintained by private contributions and a Municipal Grant. Exclusive of the Sanskrit Colleges already mentioned, there were 48 Sanskrit patasalas with a strength of 1,647 on the 30th June 1925 as against 51 with a strength of 1,536 in the previous year. Of these, 1,213 were Brahmin boys 51 were Brahmin girls, 118 were Lingayet boys, 92 were Vokkaliga boys, 6 were Vokkaliga girls, 33 were Vaisya boys, one was a Vaisya girl, 39 were Jain boys, 4 were Jain girls, 12 were Kshatrya boys, 3 were Kshatrya girls, 1 was a Mahomedan boy and 74 were boys of other communities Besides these, there were 2,940

Industrial Schools. Engineering School.

Commercial Schools.

Special Schools.

pupils reading Sanskrit in other schools, bringing the total number reading Sanskrit in schools to 4,858.

Results of Public Examinations.

17. The results of the University Entrance Examination were given already in the previous Section of this Chapter. The results of the S. S. L. C. Examination were as given below:—

——	Number registered	Number examined	Number of E. C. and P. S.	Compartmental passes		Number of E. P. S.	Percentage of Passes
				A Group	B Group		
Government Institutions ...	1,309	1,299	603	85	208	18	46
Aided Institutions ...	843	841	373	72	14	14	44
Private Candidates ...	327	298	78	9	22	1	26

Of the 1,054 students that were declared eligible for College and Public Service, 702 were Brahmins, 59 Mahomedans, 27 Christians, 12 Jains and 254 other Hindus. Of the 23 High Schools which presented candidates for the S. S. L. C. Examination, the performance of three schools was excellent, the percentage of passes in them ranging from 65 to 87 and four other schools did well with a percentage of passes ranging from 51 to 58. The State average of passes was 43 per cent. Among Government Schools, the Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore, and the Government High School, Hassan, did very well with a percentage of 87 and 65 passes respectively.

The results of the other examinations were as tabulated below:—

Name of examination	Number examined	Number passed	Percentage of passes	Remarks
Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination ...	152	39	25·7*	*In addition 21 passed in the A Group and 21 in the B. Group.
English Lower Secondary Examination	4,609	1,989	43·1	
Kannada Lower Secondary Examination ...	3,688	1,458	39·6	
Graduates Training Examination (Preliminary) ...	11	10	91	
Under Graduates Training Examination (Preliminary) ...	39	21	...	
Under Graduates Training Examination (Final) ...	5	3	...	
Upper Secondary Training Examination (Preliminary)...	40	13	33	
Upper Secondary Training Examination (Final) ...	8	7	...	
Lower Secondary Training Examination (Preliminary)...	581	231	...	
Lower Secondary Training Examination (Final) ...	98	63	...	
Technical Board Examinations—				
Electrical, Higher	23	19	...	
Lower	13	10	...	
Mechanical, Higher	9	8	...	
Lower	12	10	...	
Civil Engineering	4	3	...	
Commercial Examinations—				
Typewriting, Senior	28	9	...	
Junior	111	68	...	
Shorthand, Senior	18	6	...	
Junior	72	36	...	
Accountancy and Audit, Senior	21	9	...	
Junior	79	54	...	
Banking and Economics, Senior	25	18	...	
Junior	43	33	...	
Methods and Machinery of Business, Senior ...	19	13	...	
Junior ...	49	35	...	
Commercial History and Economic Geography, Senior	10	7	...	
Junior	5	3	...	
Commercial Arithmetic, Junior	12	9	...	

A committee has been appointed to investigate the causes for the low percentage of passes in the Lower Secondary Examination and their report is expected in January 1926.

Women's Education.

18. There were 785 Girls' Schools of all kinds and grades with a strength of 38,380 on the 30th June 1925 as against 817 schools with a strength of 37,759 girls in 1923-24. Besides these, there were 21,856 girls reading in Boys' Schools and private institutions. The total number of girls under instruction in all schools was thus 59,927 against 56,658 in the previous year. Of the total number of schools, 643 were Government institutions, 140 were aided and two unaided. Five were English High Schools, 1 was a Kannada High School, 22 were Middle Schools, 53 were Incomplete Middle Schools, 700 were Primary Schools, 3 were Training Schools for Mistresses and one was an Industrial School for women. The following table shows the number of girls that appeared for the various examinations of 1925 and the number that passed in each:—

No.	Examination	Number examined	Number passed					
			Europeans	Indian Xians	Mahomedans	Hindus	Others	Total
1	U. E. Examination ...	13	...	...	...	...	...	8
2	S. S. L. C. Examination...	58	...	12	1	18	...	31
3	U. S. Examination ...	9	Three girls (Hindus) passed in A Group.					
4	E. L. S. Examination ..:	178	...	32	6	64	...	102
5	Vernacular L. S. Examination.	750	...	29	133	102	...	265
6	T. C. U. S. Grade (Pre.)...	4	...	...	...	4	...	4
7	T. C. L. S. Grade (pre.) ...	70	...	16	4	6	...	26
8	Do (Final) (1924.)	14	...	11	...	...	...	11
9	Special Sewing ...	10	...	3	...	5	...	8

The total expenditure on the Education of girls during the year 1924-25 was Rs. 5,88,011.

Education of Europeans and Eurasians.

19. As in the previous year, there were 3 schools for Europeans and Eurasians. They were all aided institutions and two of them admitted a certain number of Indian pupils also. The total strength of the schools was 518 against 481 in the previous year. Of these, 217 were boys and 301 were girls. Classified according to race or caste, there were 456 Europeans or Eurasians, 8 Mahomedans, 21 Native Christians, 5 Parsis and 28 Hindus. In addition to the pupils in these schools, there were 37 Europeans or Eurasians reading in other schools making a total of 493 against 492 in the previous year. In addition to the above schools, the European Primary School which was once working in the White Field Colony has been revived by the Anglo-Indian Association of Mysore and Coorg. The grants from Government drawn by the 3 schools aggregrate Rs. 479 a month and in addition a grant of Rs. 65 per mensem has been sanctioned to the revived school at White Field for a period of six months from 20th April 1925 and Rs. 40 a month thereafter.

Education of Mahomedans.

20. The Advisory Committee for Mahomedan Education, formed during the previous year, met twice during the year and several important questions connected with the Education of Mahomedans were discussed and lines of further development suggested. The total number of Urdu Schools both for boys and girls was 932 with a strength of 36,401 as against 1,033 with a strength of 33,736 in the previous year. For boys there were 1 Vernacular High School attached to the Training College, 18 Middle Schools, 50 Incomplete Middle Schools and 653 Primary Schools with a strength of 48, 1153, 683 and 25,828 respectively. For girls there were 2 Middle Schools, 20 Incomplete Middle Schools, 187 Primary Schools and 1 Training School with a strength of 65,224, 8,382 and 18 respectively. Besides these, there were 4,063 Mahomedans Pupils in other general schools, making a total of 40,391 pupils (27,937 boys and 12,454 girls) under instruction. Of the total number of Mahomedan Pupils, 9 were in Colleges, 499

in High Schools, 1,871 in Middle Schools, 1,112 in Incomplete Middle Schools 36,121 in Primary Schools, 234 in Technical Schools and 545 in village indigenous schools. The percentage of Mahomedan pupils (both boys and girls) to the Mahomedan population of School going age, was 85·39. In the Upper Secondary Examination, 15 Mahomedans passed out of 29 and in the Training College Examinations 32 boys and 4 girls passed, out of 60 boys and 21 girls. In the Moulvis' Examination, out of 5 examined 1 passed in 3 groups and 3 passed in 2 groups. In the English Lower Secondary Examination, 117 boys and 6 girls out of 256 boys and 11 girls respectively passed and in the Urdu Lower Secondary Examination 202 boys and 133 girls passed, out of 464 boys and 274 girls respectively.

Education of Depressed Classes.

21. There were 609 schools in all, for the Education of the children of the depressed classes, with a strength of 15,719 as against 592 schools with 13,661 pupils in the previous year. Of these schools, 429 were Government, 179 were aided schools and 1 was a special school. Of the Government Schools, 3 were Middle Schools and 426 Primary. There were 12 weaving classes and 11 other practical instruction classes in certain selected Adi-Karnataka schools, giving instruction in leather work, Smithy, Mat-making and Basket making. The Aided Adi-Karnataka Schools, except those maintained by organised agencies, have a very unsteady existence and steps are being taken to prevent this by converting them into Government Schools as far as funds permit. Twenty-eight such schools were thus converted during the year. The number of pupils of depressed classes reading in general schools rose from 3,294 to 4,017. The strength of the Central Adi-Karnataka Institute, Mysore, on the 30th June 1925 was 241 against 224 in the previous year. Fifteen sat for the Kannada Lower Secondary Examination and 12 passed, 2 of them taking 1st class; for the English Lower Secondary Examination, 27 sat and 19 passed. A private building was taken up on a monthly rent of Rs. 40 in view of the increased demand for admission. The strength of the Adi-Karnataka Boarding Home, Tumkur, was 66. Ten boys sat for the English Lower Secondary Examination and 3 passed and one more boy was declared eligible for promotion. The Adi-Karnataka Boarding School, Chikmagalur, had 41 students and one that appeared for the Kannada Lower Secondary Examination passed. Industrial training in smithy, carpentry, etc., was given in all the three schools. The Government Free Boarding Home at Bangalore started in June 1924 for the benefit of Adi-Karnataka pupils of High School Classes became very popular. Owing to the large number of students of High School Classes who sought admission to the Home, arrangements have been made for the admission of 80 pupils in the Home. Besides the schools for the depressed classes, there were 26 schools for Lambanis with a strength of 637, 4 for Hill tribes, 5 for Kunbies and 5 for Woddars with a total strength of 273. Of the Lambani Schools, 24 were Government and 2 were aided schools.

Village Indigenous Schools.

22. There were 1,131 private or village indigenous schools in the State with a strength of 16,018 as against 1,093 with a strength of 16,762 reported in the previous year. All these schools were of the primary standard and the languages taught in them being Kannada, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu. These schools are not under departmental supervision nor do they receive any grant from Government, or other public agency.

Adult Night Schools.

23. Most of the night schools which were inefficient have been weeded out and their number has been reduced to 535, promising schools alone being retained. The question of revising the curricula of these schools and the preparation of suitable text books for them are under consideration. The total strength of these schools on the 30th June 1925 was 11,901.

Compulsory Education.

24. The Compulsory Education Scheme has been in operation in 240 centres but in many of them it is not working satisfactorily. As one of the main causes for the unsatisfactory working of the scheme is the failure of the local authorities to prepare an annual census of children of the ages of 7 to 11, the attention of all Presidents of Municipal Councils and Deputy Commissioners of Districts was invited to the provisions of the rules and action has been taken by many local authorities in this respect. On a close examination of the working of the scheme in the areas concerned, it is found that the amount required to give full effect to the Scheme may be roughly estimated at Rs. 96,840 as recurring and Rs. 14,365 non-recurring. The total number of children of compulsory age attending schools

in the several centres was 43,530 as against 32,938 in previous year. Warnings were issued in 2,699 cases; in 41 cases prosecutions were instituted and 5 of these resulted in conviction.

Hostels.

25. There were 55 Hostels in the State during the year with a strength of 1860 against 51 Hostels with 2298 boarders in 1923-24. Of these Hostels, 19 were Government, 31 aided and 5 unaided. Of the Government Hostels, 7 were attached to High Schools for boys, 1 to the Maharani's High School, Mysore, 1 to the Vani Villas Institute, Bangalore, 7 to District Normal Schools (the one at Tumkur had also a section for Adi-Karnataka Teachers under training), 2 to the Training College, Mysore and 1 to the Government Incomplete Middle School at Ayanur. Of the aided and unaided Hostels, one was for Christians, 1 for Mahrattas, 1 for Vaisyas, 2 for Vokkaligars, 3 for Mohamedans, 1 for Adi-Karnatakas, 7 for Lingayets, 2 for Brahmins, 1 for Jains and the rest were general Hostels open to all communities. Ten of these hostels are attached to Middle Schools. Orders have been issued directing that every hostel should, as far as possible have a resident warden who should be a teacher in one of the local schools and of a status that will command the respect and confidence of the boarders. Government have also made a fairly large budget provision for grants to private schools and hostels and the preparation of standard plans for hostels of various sizes and classes has been taken up by the Department.

Scholarships.

26. Besides the usual grant of Rupees one lakh for scholarships to Backward Communities, an additional allotment of Rs. 8,000 was sanctioned. In all, 961 scholarships of the value of Rs. 56,200 were awarded to the Backward Classes and 1888 scholarships of the value of Rs. 37,445 to the Depressed Classes. Out of 5818 students in High School Classes 455 held fee concession on account of their being awarded Government Scholarships and 1048 of all communities were actually awarded free scholarships. Out of 1000 students in University Entrance Classes, 107 scholarship holders enjoyed free concession and 225 enjoyed free-ships. No Educational Foreign Scholarships were awarded during the year. Of the three scholars who were in foreign countries one returned in July 1925. One was awarded a Damodar Doss scholarship of £250 tenable for 2 years from 1924 and his progress is reported by the High Commissioner for India to be quite satisfactory. The other Loan Scholar is expected to return to India. The total amount spent from State Funds on account of scholarships, etc., during the year was Rs. 1,69,412.

Grant-in-aid.

27. The total expenditure on Aided Institutions was Rs. 7,71,592, of which a sum of Rs. 4,14,993 was contributed from State Funds as grant-in-aid, Rs. 10,807 from Local Funds, Rs. 960 from Municipal Funds, Rs. 1,41,356 from fees and Rs. 2,03,476 from all other sources. Of the State Grant, a sum of Rs. 65,506 was allotted to High Schools Rs. 39,877 to Middle and Incomplete Middle Schools, for boys, Rs. 9,465 to similar schools for girls, Rs. 1,88,585 to Primary Schools for boys, Rs. 24,198 to Primary Schools for girls, Rs. 7,690 to Sanskrit Schools and Rs. 79,672 to special institutions and to grants towards buildings, furniture, etc.

Physical Culture.

28. The importance of Physical Education, as a part of school activities received increased attention. Drill has been made compulsory for S. S. L. C. students. Each of the High schools has one or more Scout Troops also and every High School has a gymnastic instructor who, in addition to teaching physical drill, trains students in gymnastic exercises and in some places in *Jiu-Jitsu*. In addition, arrangements have been made for games, such as Cricket, Football, Badmintton, Volley Ball, Tennis and Hockey. Drill is taught regularly in all Middle Schools and cricket and football are played in some of the important ones. The Grant from Government to the Physical Culture Institute, Bangalore, run by Professor M. V. Krishna Rao, amounting to half the cost of the Institute not exceeding Rs. 2,500 per annum, was continued during the year. As a complement to the development of physical culture, a provision of Rs. 3,000 has been sanctioned for the introduction of the Scheme of Medical Inspection of school children, as an experimental measure.

Medical Inspection.

Scout Movement.

29. Scouting continued to be popular and made fairly good progress. On the 30th June 1925 there were 162 Scout Troops and 3,300 Scouts, as against 133 troops and 3,048 Scouts in the previous year. Including Wolf Cubs and Rovers, the total membership approximated to 3,500. Three training camps were held

during the year and 92 persons were trained in the principles and methods of Scoutcraft. Among the chief events of the year may be mentioned the sixth annual meeting of the Head Quarter Council, presided over by Sir K. G. Gupta, K.C.S.I., a Swimming Tournament and the Combined Rally of the Civil and Military Station and Bangalore City Scouts under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. W. P. Barton, C.S.I., C.I.E., British Resident in Mysore. The most noteworthy among the acts of public service rendered by the Scouts were the rescues from drowning in Srirampura and Nanjangud and the Fire Brigade work at Holagere in Chikmagalur. One team of Scouts competed for the All India Ambulance Trophy at Calcutta and won high distinction, standing second in the list. District Scout Councils were organised during the year in Chitaldrug and Mysore, as a first step towards deofficialisation of the movement.

Inspections.

30. The Inspector-General of Education toured for 79 days during the year and inspected 250 institutions, besides attending meetings and Conferences numbering 153 and the offices of the 3 Senior Inspecting Officers, 6 District Inspectors, 5 Assistant Inspectors and one Assistant Inspectress. In order to relieve the Inspector-General of Education of much of the Administrative routine and to help him in the formation of schemes of development, an Assistant Inspector-General of Education was appointed from 1st July 1924. From the beginning of the year the appointments of Circle Inspectors was abolished and in their places an Inspector of Secondary and Normal Schools and an Inspector of Middle and Primary Schools were appointed. In view of the great importance of Science in the curricula of studies, an Inspector of Science Education was also appointed from the beginning of the year to inspect the Science work in all the High Schools, as well as in Middle Schools when elementary science was introduced. The Senior Inspecting Officers of boys, and girls' Education inspected in all 33 offices, 952 institutions (including hostels) during the year, 29 of these being also revisited. The District Inspectors of Education inspected in all 2,432 schools and 63 offices (including 13 Branch Book Depots). The Assistant Inspectress of Girls' Schools visited or inspected 755 schools. The Assistant Inspectresses of Education visited or inspected almost all the schools in their jurisdiction. Further, officers of the Revenue and other Departments visited 985 schools. The Dewan also visited some schools during his tour in the Districts of Mysore, Hassan, Kadur and Chitaldrug.

Finance.

31. The total expenditure on public instruction during the year amounted to Rs. 47,57,967 or Rs. 2,59,369 more than that in the previous year. Of the total amount, Rs. 27,54,448 were spent on Government Institutions, Rs. 7,71,592 on aided institutions, Rs. 1,14,665 on Municipal Schools, Rs. 3,37,544 on buildings and furniture and Rs. 7,79,718 under the head "General" which included the charges on account of direction, inspection, scholarships and miscellaneous items. The direct expenditure amounted to Rs. 34,52,802 or 72·57 per cent of the total expenditure. Of this, a sum of Rs. 50,750 or 1·07 per cent was spent on Collegiate Education or Oriental Colleges, not forming part of the Mysore University, Rs. 12,785 or 0·27 per cent on Professional Colleges, Rs. 5,12,765 or 10·80 per cent on High School Education, Rs. 8,74,272 or 18·37 per cent on Middle Schools, Rs. 16,53,208 or 34·73 per cent on Primary Education for boys and girls and Rs. 3,49,021 or 7·33 per cent on schools for special instruction.

32. Of the total expenditure amounting to Rs. 47,57,967, a sum of Rs. 33,06,752 or 73·69 per cent was contributed from State Funds, Rs. 6,46,485 or 13·59 per cent from Local Funds, Rs. 45,399 or 0·96 from Municipal Funds, Rs. 3,31,941 or 6·98 per cent from fees and on Rs. 2,27,390 or 4·78 per cent from other sources—mainly contributions by aided agencies. Education Cess at the rate of 6 pies in the rupee was levied during the year in 5 out of the 8 Districts. The balance of the Cess Fund on 1st July 1924 was Rs. 4,60,450 and the collections during the year amounted to 3,79,669, bringing the total of the fund at the close of the year to Rs. 8,40,119. The expenditure incurred during the year out of Cess Funds was Rs. 3,40,479 (including Rs. 62,166 on buildings) and the balance at the close of the year was Rs. 4,99,640. The Mysore District Board agreed to the levy of Education Cess from 1925-26. The average cost of education per pupil on the roll was Rs. 12-12-7 per annum. The average cost per head of population was Re. 0-12-11, as against Re. 0-12-3 in the previous pear. Of this cost, Re. 0-9-7 was spent from State Funds, as against Re. 0-9-3 in the previous year.

iii. Encouragement to Authors.

33. Among the books and journals patronised during the year out of the provision of Rs. 4,000 for encouragement to authors may be mentioned the following in addition to those mentioned in last year's report, *viz* :—

BOOKS—Nivedana.
Sasanapadyamanjari.
Karnataka Kavicharitre.
History of Polegars.
Kannada-English Dictionary .
Psychology of Music.
Biography of His Highness the Maharaja.
Defects and Diseases of Children.
Metaphysics of Mysticism.
Mahabharatsangraha.
Scout Literature (14 Books).

JOURNALS—Maharaja's Sanskrit College Magazine.
Prabudha Karnataka.
Akbari Talim.

34. In accordance with the rules for the utilisation of the income set apart from the Devaraj Bahadur Charity Funds towards the encouragement of Sanskrit and vernacular literature a notice inviting applications for the Literary Prize was published. In response to this notification, 163 Kannada printed books and 83 manuscripts and 2 Sanskrit printed books and 6 manuscripts were received. A committee of five members was appointed to review the books and manuscripts and on the recommendation of the committee prizes were awarded, as follows :— Devaraj Bahadur Literary Prize.

First Prize ...	... Rs. 500	1. Vidyaranya and his times.	
		2. Rajyasastra.	
		By Mr. D. V. Gundappa.	
Second Prize ...	... Rs. 200	Sachithra Madhava Karuna Vilasa	
		By. Mr. V. T. Kulkarni.	

iv. Literature.

35. The number of books and periodicals registered decreased from 246 in the previous year to 200 (115 books and 85 periodicals). Of these 122 were in the vernaculars spoken in the State, 71 in English and other European languages, 2 in Indian Classical languages and 5 in more languages than one. Of the books, 22 were on Religion, 1 on Science, 9 on History and Geography, 2 on Biography, 2 on Law, 5 on Medicine and 11 on Languages. Fiction was represented by 16 works, Poetry by 22, Drama by 4 and Philosophy by 7, while 14 were of a miscellaneous nature.

CHAPTER VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

i. Muzrai.

General.

The most important event of the year was the *Mahamasthakabiseka* of Sri Gomateswaraswami at Sravanabelagola for which a sum of Rs. 5,000 was sanctioned from the Mutt funds. The ceremonies were conducted on a very grand scale. His Highness the Maharaja graced the occasion with his august presence and opened the All India Jain Conference which was largely attended by delegates from all parts of India. Their Royal Highnesses, the Prince and Princess of Connaught visited the historical places in Seringapatam including the *Gumbuz*. His Excellency the Governor of Madras visited Somnathpur temple in T.-Narasipur Taluk. Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal visited the *Gumbuz* at Seringapatam.

Muzrai Institutions.

2. The long felt want of an *Ammanavaru* image in the Sri Rishi Sringeswaraswami temple at Kigga Koppa was met by consecrating in the temple, the idol of Sri *Santamma* presented by His Holiness the Jagadguru of Sringeri. Gold *Kalasam* was installed on the *Gopuram* of *Sri Yoganarasimhaswami* temple on the hill near Melkote with due ceremonials. Six mutts, *viz.*, Sri Sivaganga Mutt of Nelamangala Taluk, Sri Hariharpur and Sri Sampige Mutts of Koppa Taluk, Sri Palaharaswami Mutt of Chickmagalur Taluk, Sri Sravanabelagola Mutt of Channarayapatna Taluk and Sri Bhimankatte Mutt of Tirthahalli Taluk continued to be under Government management. The *Swamigalu* of the Akshobhya Theertha Mutt at Kudli returned to the State after long absence. The *Swamigalavaru* of the Sri Avani Mutt passed away in the Dominions of His Exaulted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad and the properties left by him there, were brought back to the Mutt. The properties of the Sri Sringeri Mutt which were under the temporary management of Government were ordered to be restored to the Mutt. A general *Radhari* to the Guru of the Ujjaine Mutt was issued with special permission to use *Swetachatri* and *Hagalu Deevitige*. A committee was constituted to help the Muzrai Commissioner in training the minor *Swamigalu* of Sri Sivaganga Mutt. The appointments of suitable successors to certain Mutts were engaging attention. Among the institutions outside the State, the Tirupathi charities, the scale of which was revised and fixed at Rs. 20,000 per annum, were working satisfactorily. Arrangements are being made to maintain the accounts of the Benares Chatram in proper form. A sum of Rs. 96 was added to the *tasdik* of the Sri Subramanya Swami temple at Subramanya in South Kanara and the *Barahazar Santarpane* was conducted at a cost of Rs. 3,388. The conduct of the State *Sevas* in the Sri Ranganatha Swami Temple at Srirangam was temporarily entrusted to the trustees of the temple. The *Thirtha* and *Prasada* brought by the Mysore Representatives from Subramanya, Jambukeswara and Tirupathi were as usual presented to His Highness the Maharaja on the Birthday Occasion. An annual grant of Rs. 10 was sanctioned for the celebration of *Rathotsava* on the birthday of Prince Jaya Chamaraja Wodiar in the Sri Mahaganapathi temple at Handrahalli, Chamarajnagar Taluk.

3. The *chatrams* at Kadur and Tarikere were abolished and rest houses established in their stead, under the control of local bodies. The Rest Houses at Mandya, Krishnarajpet, Nagamangala and Bherya were handed over to District Boards. The income and expenditure of some of the major temples during the year were as given below :—

	Income	*Expenditure*
	Rs.	Rs.
Sri Narayanaswami Temple at Melkote	24,790	25,258
Sri Srikanteswaraswami Temple at Nanjangud	27,220	25,650
Sri Chamarajeswaraswami Temple at Chamarajnagar	31,659	22,032
Sri Ranganathaswami Temple at Seringapatam	9,902	10,109

The revision of the scale of expenditure of Sri Kalaseswaraswami temple at Kalasa, one of the biggest temples in the State is under consideration. The affairs of other major and all minor institutions are reported to have been managed satisfactorily.

4. The Corpus of Prince Gulam Mohammed Charity Fund now amounts to Rs. 1,78,100. Excluding the opening balance of Rs. 3,408, the income from the fund during the year was Rs. 6,375 and the expenditure Rs. 6,966, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,817 at the close of the year. Out of the recipients of the charity, 94 were Mohammedans, 46 Christians and 18 Brahmins. The *Gumbaz* with other minor *masjids* attached thereto was managed by a committee (the strength of which was added to). Out of the annual cash grant of Rs. 12,810-13-0 and the annual donation of Rs. 500 remitted by one of the decendents of Nawab Tipu Sultan's family now residing in Calcutta, the services in these institutions were maintained in an efficient condition and the extensive gardens attached to the *Gumbaz* were handed over to the Superintendent, Government Gardens. The *Durga* of Syed Sahib Aibla of Hanagere in the Tirthahalli Taluk was ordered to be treated as a Muzrai Institution. All the other Mohammedan institutions worked satisfactorily. The affairs of Jain *Bastis* in the State are also reported to have been managed satisfactorily. The Register of Inam Lands and also the jewels in the various temples were inspected. Besides the usual grant-in-aid from State Funds amounting to Rs. 3,945 paid to different institutions, a monthly grant of Rs. 50 was sanctioned to the *Veerasaiva Anathalaya* at Mysore for a period of 2 years. The grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,200 to the *Ananthalaya* at Mysore was made permanent and an additional monthly grant of Rs. 50 was sanctioned.

5. The total number of Muzrai institutions in the State was 12,203 of which 305 were Major Institutions, 1,106 Minor and 10,792 Village Institutions. The total income of the institutions during the year was Rs 5,17,507 and the expenditure Rs. 3,70,735. The work of determining the balances at the credit of each Muzrai institution is almost completed and the final report is being drawn up. Estimates amounting to Rs. 1,26,885 were sanctioned during the year for construction and repairs and work to the extent of Rs. 48,098 was executed during the year. The Prasanna Malleswaraswami temple at Maddagiri was repaired at a cost of Rs. 2,000 by private effort. An estimate for Rs. 3,757 was sanctioned for silver-plating thetwo door frames of the *Swami* and *Ammanavaru Sannadies* of the Srikanteswara temple at Nanjangud. The work is being executed under the supervision of the palace authorities.

Sanskrit and Ayurvedic Colleges.

6. In the Ayurvedic College, there were at the beginning of the year 13 students. The admissions during the year were 14, making in all 27 students, of whom 15 were stipendiaries and the rest private candidates. Nine students sat for the 1st *Vidwat* Examination, of whom 5 passed and the remaining 4 failed in one subject. Out of the two students, who sat for the final *Vidwat* Examination, one passed and the other failed in one subject.

Agama Classes.

7. In the *Agama* Classes, consisting of 3 standards of *Vaikhanasa* and 2 of *Pancharatra Agamas*, there were 9 students at the end of the year. Two examinations were held during the year and the results were satisfactory. The expenditure on these classes was Rs. 1,246.

8. The *Veda* and *Prayoga* Classes which were separated from the Chamarajendra Sanskrit College, Bangalore, consequent on the revision of the studies, restarted work in February 1925 and there were 42 students in these classes at the end of the year, the average attendance being 31. The strength of the Sanskrit College at Melkote was 62, spread over 12 classes. Out of 56 students who sat for the annual examinations, 46 passed, 24 of whom being placed in the 1st class. One student of the College passed in Part I of the *Vedanta* Examination conducted at Mysore by the Board of Sanskrit Studies. The College Library consists of 1,439 printed books and nearly 500 palm leaf volumes. The *Vedapatasala* at Doddaballapur which was restarted during the year and that at Hosur are working satisfactorily.

ii. Amrut Mahal.

9. The department continued to be under the administrative control of the Director of Agriculture and in the direct charge of the Live Stock Expert. The

seasonal conditions were fair except in the Chitaldrug Range where there was difficulty in finding pasture. There were out-breaks of Rinderpest and Foot and Mouth diseases in certain herds and steps were taken to check the spread of the diseases and prevent heavy mortality. The year opened with a stock of 8049 animals (2174 males and 5875 females). There were 772 (374 males and 398 females) additions by birth and 3 missing animals joined the herd, making a total of 8824. Two thousand two hundred and ninety-two cattle were struck off the rolls on account of deaths, sales by auction, missings from the herd and other causes, leaving 6532 animals at the close of the year. The actual verified deaths during the year were only 667 which make a percentage of 8·2. The mortality was heaviest among old cattle and young calves, and was due to old age, debility and exposure to rains, etc. 748 animals (419 males and 229 females) were sold during the year by auction for Rs. 48.433 as against 679 animals for Rs. 41,150 during the previous year. The average price realised was Rs. 102-8-0 per head for males and Rs. 16-8-0 for females. The standard male realised an average price of Rs. 137-0-0 as against Rs. 130-8-0 in the previous year and the average price realised per head of all animals was Rs. 64-12-0 against Rs. 60-6-0 in the previous year. Two year old calves were in great demand and fetched Rs. 125-0-0 to Rs. 160 per head. The total demand amounted to Rs. 1,33,568 of which a sum of Rs. 88,971 was collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 44,597. The expenditure of the Department was Rs. 32,814 as against Rs. 37,058 in the previous year.

iii. Archæology.

10. The tours of the Director and his staff in parts of Mysore, Hassan, Bangalore, Kolar and Chitaldrug Districts, resulted in the discovery of 20 copper plate grants and 100 stone inscriptions, besides 500 manuscripts for examination. Detailed Monumental Survey was made of the Harihareswara temple at Hariharpur and of the Jain Basti at Mankuli in Hassan Taluk, and of Saumyakesava temple at Nagamangala. The Savandurga Hill, the stronghold of Kempe Gowda, seven miles to the east of Magadi, was visited during the year and under orders of Government, was included in the list of Ancient Monuments to be preserved. The Panchalinga temple at Somanathapur has also been ordered to be included in Class III of Ancient Monuments. Special measures were taken during the year for the preservation of the famous temples at Belur, Halebid and Somanathapur. An estimate for Rs. 2,110 for the renovation of the Sri Amriteswara temple at Amritpura in Tarikere taluk was sanctioned and the work was ordered to be completed during the year. Among the manuscripts studied during the year were those relating to Sixty Three Saiva Saints of the South. Among the epigraphical records discovered, the most important were (*i*) the Hebbata grant of the Kadamba King Vishnuvarma and (*ii*) the Bedirur grant of the Ganga King Bhuvikrama.

11. Five hundred and fifty old copper coins, 15 silver coins and 6 gold coins and a copper plate grant of the Ganga dynasty were purchased and added to the Museum. One copper coin of Kalamulla Shahabudin Ahmed Shah of the Bhamini dynasty was received through the Registrar, Mysore University and 46 silver coins from the Special Magistrate, Mysore. All these coins are being examined. An archæological map of Mysore, showing places of antiquarian and historical importance, is under preparation. Forty eight publications and 64 photographs were sold during the year.

12. The site measuring about 24 acres known as the Chandravali site, close to the town of Chitaldrug, where a few trenches, dug out in 1908, unearthed lead coins assigned to the 2nd century A. D., has been acquired by the Department for excavation purposes.

iv. Government Press.

13. The Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps with the Government of India, visited the Press in October 1924 and made certain suggestions for the improvement of the Press which are under the consideration of Government.

14. There were 390 paid employees in the Central Press as against 409 in the previous year, of whom 134 were on the fixed scale and 256 on the piecework wages system and 91 in the Branch Press at Mysore, of whom 61 were on the permanent roll and 30 on piecework including volunteers.

15. The total receipts, exclusive of departmental book adjustments, but inclusive of Rs. 11,312 on account of the *Mysore Gazette* and Rs. 154 from the Registration of books, rose from Rs. 46,056 to Rs. 47,193, the increase being due to larger realisations on account of the advertisements in the Gazette. The expenditure rose from Rs. 1,38,190 in the previous year to Rs. 1,39,436, the slight increase being due to the purchase of materials and type, set off by a decrease under piecework and certain other heads. Plant to the value of Rs. 27,017 was added during the year, of which Rs. 7,067 represents the value of the plant for the Branch Press. 9750 lbs. of type and 203 stereoplates weighing 440 lbs. valued at Rs. 5,367 were cast and taken to stock. Allowing for depreciation, etc., the book value of the plant at the Central and Branch Presses at the end of the year stood at Rs. 3,28,561. The stock value of the stores on the 1st July 1924 was Rs. 12,326. Articles valued at Rs. 14,653 were received and articles valued at Rs. 16,120 consumed, leaving a stock worth Rs. 10,859 at the end of the year. The school conducted by the Education Department for imparting elementary education to the juvenile employees of the Press continued throughout the year. There were 35 pupils during the year as against 42 in the previous year.

v. Stationery.

16. Including the balance brought forward from the previous year, the value of stock handled during 1924-25 was Rs. 2,47,240. The value of supplies made to various Government Departments amounted to Rs. 1,59,215 against Rs. 1,54,207 in 1923-24, leaving a stock worth Rs. 88,025 in the depot on the 30th June 1925. The number of offices supplied with stationery from the Government Stationery Depot was 512 or 45 more than in the previous year. The Superintendent of Stationery inspected the Stationery in 12 Government Offices during the year.

vi. Meteorology.

17. The number and status of the observatories in the State remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, the one in Bangalore of the First Class and the other three located at Mysore, Hassan and Chitaldrug of the Third Class. As usual the 8 hour observations were telegraphed daily to Simla, Bombay and Madras for incorporation in the daily weather reports issued from the meteorological offices in those places, and the monthly means of observations at 10 and 16 hours, together with the registers, were forwarded to the Simla Office. On telegraphic requisition from the Simla Meteorological Office, 14 sets of special storm observations were taken at Bangalore and wired to Simla. Four sets of special upper air telegrams were also sent to Simla on the 14th and 15th May 1925. Observations of pilot balloons with Theodolite were conducted to determine the velocity and direction of wind in the upper regions of the atmosphere whenever the weather was favourable. The results of such flights were telegraphed to Simla and the data sheets and diagrams of these along with the records of cloud observations with the Nephescope were sent to Agra.

18. Besides the monthly means published in the Gazette, the mean daily values of the Bangalore Observatory were sent to important daily papers and a weekly statement of rainfall, temperature and wind velocity was sent for publication in the vernacular paper *Vrithantha Patrike*. All the Observatories were inspected by the Meteorological Reporter. The number of Rain-gauge Stations in the State was 226 and their inspection was satisfactory. The expenditure on the department was Rs. 13,619-10-0 against Rs. 14,492 in the previous year.

vii. Horticulture and Public Gardens.

19. The Lal-Bagh maintained its reputation as a place of public resort, besides being a centre of botanical and horticulture information. In spite of the severe

drought during half the year, the plants in the garden were well taken care of. A number of improvements were made in the garden and plants were added to the collection in the economic section. A pair of kangaroos was obtained on exchange from the Mysore Zoo and added to the Zoological collections. The parks and other minor gardens at Bangalore, Mysore and Seringapatam (including the Gumbuz Garden) were kept in good condition and improvements were effected therein.

20. Important additions were made to the collection of Economic plants chiefly by exchanges with botanical and horticultural institutions all over the world. Several plants yielding drugs, oils, fodders, timbers, fuel and green manure were newly introduced and new economic plants were propagated on a large scale. Fifteen thousand Sisal plants were supplied to Agricultural and Railway Departments and 20,000 sisal bulbils were collected for propagation. The development of fruit cultivation in the Palace Orchard at Bangalore was vigorously pushed on, as also in the Botanical garden and the Horticultural Farm. A trailing variety of Raspberry and Mauritius and Kew Smooth Cayenne varieties of Pine Apple were newly introduced. Among the chief fruit trees under cultivation may be mentioned the Australian Rome Beauty Apples which have done very well and are yielding three times more than the old varieties. To meet the increased demand, 4,000 plants were ordered from Australia. The Washington Papaya variety gave best results, yielding fruits weighing as much as 7 lbs. each. Among vegetables, Golden Beauty and Moro maize were largely cultivated in the Horticultural Farm and 573 lbs of seeds were sold to the market gardeners. Among fodders 200 lbs. of seeds of Russian Sunflower were raised and sold. The total income of the Horticultural Farm amounted to Rs. 6,043 and the Expenditure to Rs. 5,749 yielding a net profit of Rs. 294 (exclusive of Rs. 804 the outstanding dues of the Farm.) The value of seeds in stock amounted to Rs. 2.815. Scientific work was continued and numerous plants of horticultural interest were introduced; Shrubs, ornamental trees, palms and avenue trees, were propagated; a number of plants out of the recent introductions was acclimatised; 482 lbs. of seeds (170 lbs of economic plants, 292 lbs. of ornamental and avenue trees, 20 lbs. of Annuals) were collected for sale and supply on exchange to other botanical and horticultural institutions; about 170 kinds of seeds that were sent out were tested for purity and germination; the labelling of the botanical collections in the Lal-Bagh was pushed on and 1,500 Zinc, 250 wooden and 41 Ivorine Labels were put up; 150 specimens were added to the collection in the Herbarium; 44 varieties of seeds were added to the Carpological collection; 13 coloured drawings of economic plants, 9 drawings of botanical plants and 29 drawings of entomological specimens and 13 photographs were made. Two students were under training in Horticulture. Further research work on Citrus Borer Beetle was continued and it was observed for the first time by this Department that this borer also attacks Murraya exotica plants. This discovery is very useful in as much as it may lead to the finding out of the preventive measures against this pest. All incoming and outgoing plants were fumigated with Hydro-Cyanic Gas.

21. During the year 17,677 plants and bulbs, 480 lbs. and 2,063 packets of seeds and 3,103 cuttings were sold from the seed depot and the sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 5,871 against Rs. 4,026 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,845. The extent of vegetable and fruit cultivation in the Mysore Sewage Farm was increased from 5 acres to 11 acres. The increase derived from all sources during the year was Rs. 4,42 out of which Rs. 3,698 were actually realised. The expenditure on the farm was Rs. 5,000. The half-yearly Horticulture Shows were held in February and August as usual with great success. An annual garden competition was also held in the first week of August 1924 and 26 gardens competed.

Besides gardens work, Town Planning and Architectural work was also done and the total number of designs disposed of during the year was 76. In town planning special mention should be made of the works in Hassan and Yedatore.

22. The total expenditure of the Government Gardens Department and the different sections controlled by it (Excluding the Museum) during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,06,673 while the receipts were Rs. 16,074.

viii. Hill Stations.

23. The number of visitors to the Nandi Hill rose from 558 in the previous year to 581. Of these visitors, 234 Europeans and 282 Indians were from within the State and 65 Indians from outside the State. The European and Indian Hotels were kept open as usual, as also the dispensary and police outpost during the season and 780 patients were treated in the dispensary during the season. Two Dholies of a new pattern and 6 chairs were added to the stock. The furniture crockery and cutlery were kept in good condition and provisions, oilmanstores and liquors were kept for sale on the hill. Twenty-five camphor plant were planted in the nursery and a number of cuttings of ornamental plants was propagated. The total expenditure on the Hill Station amounted to Rs. 8,603 and the receipts totalled up to Rs. 2,724. The Second Member of Council made a detailed inspection of the Hill in April 1925 and the question of further developing it is under consideration.

ix. Government Museum.

24. The number of visitors to the Museum during the year was 3,74,090 against 4,68,197 in the previous year. One hundred and nineteen specimens were added during the year 1924-25. The Government grant for the up-keep of the Museum was Rs. 4,000 and the expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 3,987.

x. Printing Presses and Periodicals.

Printing Presses.

25. On the 30th June 1925 there were 88 Printing Presses including the two Government Presses at Bangalore and Mysore, as against 87 at the close of 1923-24. Of these, 36 were in the Bangalore District, 24 in the Mysore District, 9 in the Kolar District, 8 in the Shimoga District, 4 in the Chitaldrug District, 3 in each of the Hassan and Kadur Districts, and one in the Tumkur District.

Newspapers and Periodicals. (Calendar year 1924).

26. Excluding the Mysore Gazette issued by Government and the Police Gazette issued by the Police Department, there were 16 newspapers and 50 periodicals in circulation at the beginning of the calendar year 1924. Three newspapers and nine periodicals stopped publication and two newspapers and 10 periodicals were newly started. There were thus 15 newspapers and 51 periodicals in circulation during the year; of which 24 were in English, 33 in Kannada, 1 in Urdu and 8 in more than one language. Of the 51 periodicals one was a Comic Journal, 3 dealt with Scientific topics, 22 with Education and Literary matters, 11 with Religion, 4 with Philosophy and 12 with Miscellaneous matters. Thirty two out of the periodicals were monthly, 12 quarterly, 2 fortnightly, one weekly publication and two published once in two months, one half-yearly and one once in 4 months.

xi. Libraries.

Libraries under the Education Department.

27. The number of books in the Education Library on the 30th June 1925 was 5,239 and the number in the office Library was 2,769. During the year, 201 volumes mostly on education were added to the Education Library. The accessions to the Office Library during the year came to 88, mostly official reports. The number of books lent out from these two libraries was 1,184.

Aided Public Libraries.

28. The two Aided Free Public Libraries at Bangalore and Mysore continued to work under the management of committees, the members of which are partly nominated by Government and partly elected by the subscribers. The following statement gives an idea of the working of these libraries :—

	Bangalore		Mysore	
	1923-24	1924-25	1923-24	1924-25
1. Number of members ...	569	684	169	153
2. Amount of subscription ...	Rs. 6,491	Rs. 6,843	Rs. 1,747	Rs. 1,686
3. Total income	„ 13,895	„ 14,952	„ 5,580	„ 6,570
4. Expenditure	„ 11,580	„ 14,311	„ 4,237	„ 4,979
5. Balance	„ 2,315	„ 641	„ 1,343	„ 1,591
6. Total number of books	11,064	1,2002	8,671	8,854
7. Number of books issued	57,164	60,634	33,433	27,137
8. Periodical subscribed, India ...	72	73	57	54
Do do Foreign ...	63	58	30	27
9. Total number of visitors ...	87,861	87,905	76,062	56,965

The receipts of the Seshadri Memorial Section of the Bangalore Library amounted to Rs. 3,084, out of which a sum of Rs. 3,055 was spent on the purchase of books, furniture, investment, etc., leaving a balance of Rs. 29 and net cash assets to the value of Rs. 5,029.

Rural and Urban Libraries.

29. There were 50 District, Taluk and Town Libraries in the State, of which 17 stocked only Kannada books and the rest both English and Kannada Books. All these were managed by Committees and continued to do good work.

Central Book Depot.

30. The Depot stocked books, furniture and educational appliance and supplied them to Educational institutions and Government Departments through 40 Branch Depots and 64 agencies. The stock at the beginning of the year was valued at Rs. 2,88,752 and purchases amounting to Rs. 1,51,156 were made during the year. The net amount realised by sales at the Central and Branch Depots and at the agencies amounted to Rs. 76,087 and the value of free supplies of books made to various Government Departments and Educational Institutions, amounted to Rs. 78,560. The expenditure of the Depot (exclusive of commission paid) amounted to Rs. 11,171.

xii. Stores Purchase Committee.

General.

31. The Stores Purchase Committee consisting of six officials and two non-official members, constituted on 1st November 1923, entered on its second year of working during the year. Nine meetings of the Committee were held, the average attendance at these meetings being 5·1. Thirty nine subjects covering various questions were discussed and the co-operation of the Indian Stores Department of the Government of India was arranged for in the purchase and inspection of stores made in India.

Purchases.

32. The number of orders placed in foreign countries during the year was 101, of the total value of £ 1,28,378 equivalent in Indian currency to Rs. 17,11,705 roughly. The number of orders placed in India was 163 of the total value of Rs. 13,47,172. The aggregate value of the stores purchased both in India and foreign countries during the year amounted to Rs. 30,58,877 as against Rs. 10,51,435, during the 8 months of the previous year. The foreign stores were obtained mostly from the country of origin and the procedure adopted both in India and in Foreign countries was the direct competitive tender system which has invariably resulted in securing the best prices.

Incidental Cost.

33. The Government Consulting Engineers and Buying Agents in London have been of great help to the Committee in making purchases in foreign countries.

The total cost incurred for the year on account of the London Agency amounted to Rs. 43,916 of which the sum of Rs. 16,697 is the cost of inspection, etc., incurred by the Consulting Engineers in respect of specific indents and debitable to the departments concerned direct. The net charge on account of the Agency to be distributed among the consuming departments was Rs. 27,219, giving an incidence of 1·59 per cent on the total value of purchases made in foreign countries.

The cost on account of the Committee amounted to Rs. 13,157 which gives an incidence of 0·97 per cent on the value of the purchases made locally. Taking the value of both foreign and local purchases, the total incidence of working cost was 1·28 per cent as against 2·5 per cent during the previous year.

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

15TH DECEMBER 1925.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOR

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

APPENDIX			PAGE
i.	Statement showing names of high officers in the State		i
ii.	List of laws passed		ii
iii.	Statement showing the strength, cost, etc., of the Military Force		iii
iv.	Do do Police Force		iv
v.	Statement showing the working of the Police		v
vi.	Do the value of property stolen and recovered		v
vii.	Do crimes committed and number of cases disposed of		vi
viii.	Do the number of offences reported and persons dealt with by the courts		xiv
ix.	Do the results of criminal appeals		xv
x.	Do the nature and value of civil suits filed and disposed of ...		xv
xi.	Do the results of applications for execution of decrees		xvi
xii	Do the number and results of civil appeals		xvi
xiii.	Do the number of persons confined in jails and lock-ups (Calendar year 1924) ...		xvii
xiv.	Registration of documents		xvii
xv.	Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of registration ...		xviii
xvi.	Do the receipts and expenditure on account of municipalities ...		xix
xvii.	Statement of rainfall		xxiii
xviii.	Statement of prices of staple food grains		xxiii
xix.	Expenditure on Public Works		xxiv
xx.	Agricultural stock		xxvi
xxi.	Statement showing excise shops and excise revenue		xxvi
xxii.	Statement showing the receipts and expenditure of the State		xxvii
xxiii.	Statement of medical relief afforded (Calendar year 1924)		xxxlii
xxiv.	Vital Statistics (Calendar year 1924)		xxxii
xxv.	Statement showing particulars of educational institutions maintained in the State ...		xxxiii

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

APPENDIX I.

Names of High Officers in the Mysore State during the year 1924-25.

Name of officer	Appointment	Period		Remarks
		From	To	
1. Rajamantra Dhurina Sir Albion Rajkumar Banerji, M.A., Kt. C.S.I., C.I.E.	Dewan ...	6th March 1922	...	During the absence of the permanent Dewan on leave from 19th February 1925 to 3rd April 1925, Mushir-ul-Mulk Mr. Mir Hamza Husein officiated as Dewan.
2. Mushir-ul-Mulk Mr. Mir Hamza Husein, B.A., B.L.	First Member of Council.	1st July 1923	...	On privilege leave for four months from 4th April 1925 preparatory to retirement.
3. Mr. K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar, M.A....	Officiating First Member of Council	19th February 1925.	...	
Mr. K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar, M.A. ...	Second Member of Council.	1st July 1923...	....	Officiating as First Member.
Mr. K. Chandy, B.A. ...	Officiating Second Member of Council	19th February 1925.	...	
4. Rajatantra Pravina Dr. B. N. Seal, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc.	Extra Member ...	7th April 1925.	...	
5. Rajadharmapravina Dewan Bahadur Mr. K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar, B.A., B.L.	Chief Judge ...	20th July 1922	1st August 1924	On privilege leave for four months from 2nd August 1924 and permitted to retire from 2nd December 1924.
6. Mr. R. B. Plumer, Bar.-at-Law. ...	Chief Judge ...	2nd August 1924.	...	
7. Mr. B. Subbanna, B.A., B.L. ...	Judge, Chief Court	20th July 1922	30th June 1925	Permitted to retire from 1st July 1925.
8. Mr. K. Ramaswami Iyengar, B.A., B.L.	Judge, Chief Court	28th August 1924.	...	
9. Mr. C. S. Doraswami Iyer, B.A., B.L.	Judge, Chief Court	1st July 1925	...	

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws passed during the year 1924-25.

Serial No.	Description	Whether adopted from the British Indian Acts	Date of introduction	Remarks
1	I of 1925—A Regulation to amend the University Regulation of 1916.	No	14th May 1925	
2	II of 1925—A Regulation to amend the Mysore Motor Vehicles Regulation, 1913.	Yes	17th May 1925	

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Mysore State for the year 1924-25.

Arm of service	Sanctioned strength of the force (combatant)	Number of fighting officers and men						Details of force at the end of the current year						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers	Arms	Remarks
		At the end of the previous year	Recruited during the year	Casualties			At the end of the current year	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries	Number of guns	Number of officers and men						
				Died	Invalided	Discharged, etc., including transfer				European commissioned officers	Indian commissioned officers	Non-commissioned officers	Fighting men			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Cavalry (Mysore Horse) ...	397	392	12	3	2	8	391	1	...	...	16	63	312	Rs. 1,83,734	Carbines, Swords and Lances.	
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Infantry	1,812	1,679	166	27	19	72	1,727	3	...	...	56	380	1,291	3,83,147	Bored out M. H. Rifles and old pattern M. L. Muskets.	
Mysore Lancers ...	516	462	...	...	2	10	492	1	...	...	24	74	394	3,73,353	Rifles, M.L.E. Sword and Lances.	
Mysore Transport Corps	170	225	42	1	1	53	170	1	...	...	7	25	138	1,46,630		
Total ...	2,825	2,758	220	31	24	143	2,780	6	...	...	103	542	2,135	10,86,864		

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the Mysore State for the year 1924-25.

Description of office	Number	Pay of grade	Total cost	Punishments			Rewards		Education		Remarks
				Dismissed	Fined departmentally, degraded or suspended	Punished judicially	By promotion	By money	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Inspector-General of Police	1	Rs. 1,400+200 P. A.	Rs. 15,49,104-11-9	1 Officer and 120 men	157 officers and 1,918 men	24 men	1	238	362 officers (does not include officers of and above the rank of Assistant Superintendents) & 3,266 men (includes Daffadars or Sergeants).	178	
District Superintendents of Police ...	11	Rs. 250 to 450 & Rs. 800+100 P. A.									
Assistant Superintendents of Police ...	6	Rs. 200.									
Police Probationer	1	Rs. 150.									
Inspectors of Police	124	Rs. 68 to 150									
Probationary Inspectors of Police ...	4	Rs. 46-10-56									
Sub-Inspectors of Police	177	Rs. 46 & 56									
Probationary Sub-Inspectors of Police...	10	Rs. 31									
Jamadars	47	Rs. 31									
Sergeants or Daffedars	525	Rs. 21 to 24									
Subedars	3	Rs. 31-1-36									
Hawaldars	5	2 on (24-1-26) 3 on (22-1-24).									
Naiks	3	Rs. 20									
Drill Instructors	3	Rs. 22									
Constables	5,304	Rs. 12-1-15 for District, City, Railway & K.G.F. Rs. 14, 15, 16 & 17 for Spl. Res. constables									
Recruits on K.G.F.	3	Rs. 10									

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Mysore State during the year 1924-25.

State	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions to total number arrested		Percentage of convictions to total number sent up for trial		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Mysore ...	10,852	11,203	*7,969	*7,552	6,365	7,469	3,769	4,315	2,596	3,154	53·32	57·14	59·21	57·77	

* Includes persons that appeared before Magistrates under orders.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Mysore State during the year 1924-25.

State	Amount stolen		Amount recovered		Percentage of recoveries to property stolen		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mysore	Rs. 2,09,511 5 9	Rs. 2,47,367 12 2	Rs. 1,11,481 11 8	Rs. 1,18,314 11 1	53·21	47·83	

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during the past year
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sections of the Indian Penal Code.					
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offences	...	...	...	...
	Class I—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.					
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the army and navy ...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	1	8	9	5
4	255 to 263 A	Offences relating to stamps	...	...	...	2
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government promissory notes	3	...	3	...
6	489 A to 489 D ...	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes	6	7	13	3
7	212 to 216, 216 A ...	Harbouring an offender	1	...	1	...
8	224, 225, 225 B and 226...	Other offences against public justice	27	63	90	42
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	77	57	134	96
10	140, 170, 171.. ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	1	2	3	1
		Total ...	116	137	253	149
	Class II—Serious offences against the person.					
11	302, 303, 396... ...	Murder	36	70	106	76
12	307	Attempts at murder	2	9	11	10
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	12	36	48	32
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	4	6	10	10
15	377	Unnatural offences	1	...	1	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	14	15	29	28
17	305, 306, 309... ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	6	29	35	43
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	48	72	120	96
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	4	6	10	3
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	82	222	304	220
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves	31	55	86	51
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	9	8	17	9
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	101	129	230	132
24	304 A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	11	18	29	20
		Total ...	361	675	1,036	730

VII.

disposed of and persons awaiting trial during the year 1924-25.

Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of person sentenced to							Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
			Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine		Fine only	Whipping	Total		
			Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	9	6	...	4	...	1	1	...	6	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...
63	58+1*	41	1	30	..	2	8	...	41	19	...
65	431 +30*	162	9	22	...	45	86	...	162	251	...
1	+1*	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	1	...	...
147	499 +32*	212	10	57	...	48	97	...	212	373	...
68	84 +5*	34	2	3	...	13	4	...	22	87	2
8	15	6	...	5	..	1	...	...	6	2	...
34	52 +1*	33	1	24	1	3	4	...	33	21	...
9	7	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
19	10 +1*	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	6	5	...
27	23	14	6	1	...	...	7	...	14	8	...
92	122 +19*	38	...	13	1	6	18	...	38	79	...
6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
218	328 +38*	44	1	10	2	2	29	...	44	232	...
50	66 +3*	10	...	7	...	3	...	...	10	31	...
13	26 +8*	8	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	34	...
148	148 +18*	64	4	17	...	4	38	...	63	120	...
21	25	7	3	...	...	1	3	...	7	11	...
714	908 +98*	269	20	38	4	38	111	...	256	632	2

* See remarks on page xi.

Appendix

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of persons died during or before trial	Term of		
				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months
			20	21	22	23
	Sections of the Indian Penal Code.					
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offences	...	...	...	...
		Class I—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.				
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the army and navy ...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin	...	...	...	1
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to stamps	...	...	...	..
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government promissory notes	...	...	...	..
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes	...	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225 B and 226	Other offences against public justice ...	...	10	5	4
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	2	...	13	6
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	...	1	...
		Total ...	2	10	19	11
		Class II—Serious offences against the person.				
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder	...	...	...	..
12	307	Attempts at murder	1	...	...	...
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	4	1	1
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	...	...	...	...
15	377	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	1	1	1	...
17	305, 306, 309... ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	1	5	...	1
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	...	3	1	2
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	...	...	...	...
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	1	8	3	2
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	...	...	...	...
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	8	4	1
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	...	...	3	...
		Total ...	4	29	13	7

VII—*contd.*

disposed of and persons awaiting trial during the year 1924-25.

imprisonment						Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Remarks
From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years				
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	1	1	1	...	...	..	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	
45	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	435	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
54	8	11	1	1	...	...	...	452	
2	2	...	12	1	1	6	6	27	
	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	7	
	2	7	3	5	...	...	...	13	
...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
7	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	60	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	
	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	39	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	1 released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, Cr. P. Code.
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	
31	18	17	23	6	1	6	6	356	1 released on probation of good conduct under section 562, Cr. P. Code.

Appendix

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases

Serial No.	Law		Number of offences: Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total	Number of cases disposed of during the past year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Brought forward				
		Class III—Serious offences against person and property or against property only.				
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402 ...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	18	36	54	39
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery	51	76	127	82
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	60	58	118	84
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal	37	53	90	63
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 57 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	1,016	1,707	2,723	1,633
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	..
		Total ...	1,182	1,930	3,112	1,901
		Class IV—Minor offences against the person.				
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	89	124	213	142
32	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	9	17	26	14
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	98	141	239	156
		Class V—Minor offences against property.				
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	233	513	746	398
		Theft { ordinary	938	2,446	3,384	2,355
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	115	223	338	177
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	9	38	47	21
37	419, 420	Cheating	35	80	115	49
38	447, 448, 455, 456	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	130	206	336	224
39	491, 462	Breaking closed receptacle...	13	21	34	21
		Total ...	1,473	3,527	5,000	3,245
		Total of classes I to V ...	3,290	6,410	9,640	6,181
		Class VI—Other offences not specified above.				
40	225 to 297	Offences against religion	9	6	15	9
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34—Act V of 1861, and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	13	19	32	35
42		Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	147	1,369	1,516	1,228
		Total ...	169	1,394	1,563	1,272
		Grand Total ...	3,399	7,804	11,203	7,453

VII—*contd.*

disposed of and Persons awaiting trial during the year 1924-25.

Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced to							Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
			Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine		Fine only	Whipping	Total		
			Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
33	102	50	...	50	...	...	...	...	50	58	...
80	61+2*	23	3	20	...	...	...	...	23	36	...
76	53+2*	8	...	4	...	...	4	...	8	83	...
66	49+3*	35	...	17	...	5	12	1	35	41	...
1,780	904+17*	512	30	406	4	18	24	19	501	400	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,035	1,169+24*	628	33	497	4	23	40	20	617	618	...
149	164+22*	31	...	7	...	4	19	1	31	188	...
20	25+3*	8	...	1	...	...	6	1	8	10	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
169	189+25*	39	...	8	...	4	25	2	39	198	...
523	512+61*	368	5	231	16	69	47	...	368	210	...
2,476	1,758+74*	1,213	60	688	18	85	284	50	1,185	624	...
197	105+19*	67	1	49	4	6	7	...	67	33	...
35	32+4*	22	...	12	...	...	10	...	22	13	...
71	80+3*	25	...	20	1	3	...	1	25	45	...
231	328+40*	80	2	4	1	9	64	...	80	254	...
26	27	19	3	16	...	...	...	...	19	24	...
3,559	2,842+201*	1,794	71	1,020	40	172	412	51	1,766	1,203	...
6,624	5,607+375*	2,942	134	1,670	48	280	685	73	2,890	3,024	2
8	5	10	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	10	...
23	15+4*	14	...	...	...	2	12	...	14	8	...
1,375	1,044+502*	1,349	13	109	...	3	1,214	...	1,339	112	...
1,406	1,064+506*	1,373	13	109	...	5	1,236	...	1,363	130	...
8,030	6,671+881*	4,315	147	1,779	48	285	1,921	73	4,253	3,154	2

* Indicates persons who appeared before magistrates under orders.

Appendix

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of persons died during or before trial	Terms of		
				Under 1 month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months
			20	21	22	23
		Brought forward				
		Class III—Serious offences against person and property or against property only.				
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402 ...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	17	...	...
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery	...	1	3	...
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	...	...	...	2
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maining any animal	...	4	6	...
29	449, to 452, 454 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or housebreaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	1	67	67	72
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	89	76	74
		Class IV—Minor offences against the person.				
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	...	3	7	...
32	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	...	...	...	...
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	3	7	...
		Class V—Minor offences against property.				
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	...	148	80	42
		Theft { ordinary	3	385	141	125
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	...	15	4	7
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	...	3	2	2
37	419, 420	Cheating	...	1	3	3
38	447, 448, 455, 456... ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or housebreaking	...	12	...	4
39	491, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	9	3	3
		Total ...	3	573	233	184
		Total of classes I to V ...	10	704	348	276
		Class VI—Other offences not specified above.				
40	225 to 297	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861, and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	...	2	...	...
42	.....	*Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	2	59	12	7
		Total ...	2	61	12	7
		Grand Total ...	12	765	360	283

VII—*concld.*

disposed of and persons awaiting trial during the year 1924-25.

imprisonment						Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Remarks
From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years				
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
2	3	5	2	20	1	...	...	33	
6	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	13	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	
8	4	...	...	...	...	...	..	17	
116	83	42	11	...	...	...	...	135	11 released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, Cr. P. C.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
134	100	50	13	20	1	...	...	227	11 released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, Cr. P. C.
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	88	
32	15	3	1	...	...	...	...	144	
131	43	21	5	...	...	...	...	431	28 were released on proba of good conduct under Section 562, Cr. P. C.
11	20	2	1	...	...	...	...	44	
1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	
15	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	19	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162	
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	
194	85	27	7	...	...	...	...	819	28 was released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, Cr. P. C.
415	211	105	44	27	2	6	6	1,942*a*	*a*40 was released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, Cr. P. C.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	*7 were bound over for good behaviour and 3 were released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, Cr. P. C.
7	33	7	...	...	...	...	...	184*	†7 were bound over for good behaviour and 3 were released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, Cr. P. C.
7	33	7	...	...	...	...	...	201†	
422	244	112	44	27	2	6	6	2,143‡	‡43 were released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, Cr. P. C. and 7 were bound over for good behaviour.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences dealt with by the various courts in the Mysore State during the year 1924-25.

Name of court	Number of offences reported during		Number of persons dealt with								Persons whose cases were disposed of						Remarks
			Remaining at the end of last year	Brought to trial					Total		Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred	Persons remaining at the end of the year	
	Past year	Present year		Arrested by the police	Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntary	Arrested in the presence of the magistrate	Past year	Present year							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sessions judges' courts.	141	130	42	283	1	5	...	...	304	331	1*x*	153	111	1*y*	1	64	*x* Commitment quashed. *y* Referred to Chief Court under Sec. 307 Cr. Pr. Code.
District magistrates' courts.	17	21	...	26	...	4	...	...	28	30	...	2	21	...	..	5	2 dealt with under Sec. 562 Cr. Pr. Code.
Other magistrates' courts.	17,530	19,212	7,391*z*	6,268	1,784	22,226	...	...	36,397	37,669	7,774	14,555	8,368	282	281	6,272	*z* Excluding 1011 persons whose cases were transferred from Court to Court on the extension of the Separation Scheme etc., 62 dealt with under Section 562 Cr. Pr. Code, 75 dealt with under Circular Letter No. 144 dated 9th December 1899.
Total ...	17,688	19,363	7,433	6,577	1,785	2,2235	...	...	36,729	38,030	7,775	14,710	8,500	283	282	6,341	64 dealt with under Sec. 562 Cr. Pr. Code. 75 dealt with under Circular Letter No. 144 dated 9th December 1899.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against the decisions passed by the criminal courts in the Mysore State during the year 1924-25.

Tribunals	Number of persons and cases																Remarks
	Applications rejected		Sentence: Confirmed		Sentence: Modified		Sentence: Reversed		Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further enquiry or new trial ordered		Pending		
	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	
Chief Court	...	...	159	110	27	19	46	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	22	
Courts of session	14	4	100	79	63	31	78	31	...	...	1	1	5	3	37	30	
Courts of district and other magistrates having appellate jurisdiction.	26	17	320	193	81	42	311	163	...	...	...	...	8	8	134	55	
Total ...	40	21	579	382	171	92	435	219	...	...	1	1	13	11	234	107	

APPENDIX X.

Civil Work.—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Mysore State during the year 1924-25.

Tribunals	Opening balance		Filed or received by transfer during		Refiled and remanded during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Suits filed during the present year								Suits disposed of during the present year						
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Value	Suits re landed property	Suits re money transactions	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money	*Ex-parte*	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value	Average duration
													Rs. a. p.													Rs. a. p.	Days
Munsiffs' courts ..	(x) 15,165	(a) 13,458	28,545	(a) 1 31,753	1,102	1,106	(x) 1 45,044	46,317	31,333	32,440	13,711	13,877	58,30,752 4 7	1,042	29,408	894	19,021	9,833	1,445	687	...	358	17,814	6,375	483	7,768	46,622.02 3 6	180·38
Subordinate judges' courts ...	(y) 2,381	(b) 2,508	4,520	(b) 1 5,116	168	164	(y) 1 6,887	(b) 2 7,679	4,161	4,911	2,676	2,768	14,75,170 9 0	37	4,955	8	2,587	2,186	...	167	59	1	2,815	963	164	969	13,11,527 15 8	180·08
District judges' courts	(z) 147	134	49	53	10	...	206	187	72	72	134	115	9,07,299 3 8	10	28	15	1	3	3	8	37	1	9	6	4	53	9,95,457 13 7	661·15
Total ...	(z)1 17,693	(c) 16,100	33,114	(a) 1 36,922	1,280	1,270	52,087	(c) 2 54,183	35,566	37,423	16,521	16,760	77,13,222 1 3	1,089	34,391	917	21,609	12,022	1,448	862	96	360	20,638	7,344	651	8,790	69,69,188 0 9	181·26

(x) Excluding 69 suits transferred. (x) 1 Including 232 suits of the Sub-Judge's Courts of Bangalore and Mysore for disposal before the Additional Munsiffs at these Stations. (z) Excluding 1 suit transferred.
(y) Excluding 4 suits transferred. (y) 1 Excluding 232 suits for disposal before the Additional Munsiffs of Bangalore and Mysore.
(z)1 Excluding 74 suits transferred. (a) Excluding 253 suits transferred. (a)1 Including 409 suit received by transfer. (b) Excluding 168 suits transferred. } For disposal before the Addl. Munsiffs of Bangalore and Mysore and Addl. Sub-Judge Mysore.
(b)1 Including 116 suits received by transfer. (b)2 Excluding 109 suits transferred. (c) Excluding 421 suits transferred. (c)1 Including 525 suits received by transfer.
(c)2 Excluding 109 suits transferred.

APPENDIX XI.

CIVIL WORK.—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Mysore State during the year 1924-25.

Tribunal	Opening balance			Applications brought to register			Total			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year.		
	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Below 6 months	Below 12 months	Above 12 months
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			
Munsiffs' courts...	19,814	*20,706	88,16,485 7 1	34,906	37,181	67,89,609 4 7	54,720	57,887	1,56,06,094 11 6	54,015	35,628	62,08,918 8 9	20,705	22,059	93,97,176 2 11	12,457	6,160	3,442
Sub-judges' courts.	2,670	2,956	11,95,266 8 4	4,605	5,425	14,79,023 7 4	7,275	8,381	26,74,289 15 8	4,319	4,459	10,17,599 3 4	2,956	3,922	16,56,690 12 4	1,711	1,601	610
District judges' courts.	57	75	7,75,818 9 11	102	101	4,79,123 0 1	159	176	12,54,941 10 0	84	84	4,66,458 12 1	75	92	7,92,482 13 11	34	24	34
Total ...	22,541	23,737*	1,07,87,570 9 4	39,613	42,707	87,46,755 12 0	62,154	66,444	1,95,35,326 5 4	38,418	40,371	76,88,976 8 2	23,736	26,073	1,18,46,349 13 2	14,202	7,785	4,086

*The number actually pending at the close of 1923-24 was 4016 and not 4015 as one application was omitted to be included in the Statement of the Shimoga Division.

APPENDIX XII.

CIVIL WORK.—Number and results of appeals in Civil courts in the Mysore State during the year 1924-25.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of										Remarks
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for trial		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of		Average duration		
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
											Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.											Days	Days	
Chief Court of Mysore—																									
Appeals from original decrees ...	466	485*	379	369†	845	854	309	260	536	594	13,76,649 11 9	3,08,566 11 3	199	154	44	29	29	38	10	7	27	32	431·0	510·51	
Do appellate decrees ...	124	59	119	177	243	236	184	143	59	93	25,600 3 1	22,683 12 3	131	104	35	20	7	8	2	4	9	7	271·6	143·27	
Do original orders ...	20	21	73	95	93	116	72	86	21	30	...	...	49	55	6	27	..	1	12	...	5	3			
Do appellate orders ...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83·5	87·77	
Total ...	610	565*	572	642†	1,182	1,207	566	490	616	717	4,02,249 14 10	3,31,250 7 6	380	314	85	76	36	47	24	11	41	42	385·0	328·28	
District judges' courts—																									
Appeals from decrees ...	606	(a) 385	463	(a)1 611	1,069	996	387	330	682	666	1,43,544 10 11	1,76,019 3 5	237	175	62	45	23	55	27	29	38	26	421·0	383·03	
Do orders ...	75	(b)98	120	128	195	226	95	118	100	108	...	...	44	57	36	27	3	2	4	13	8	19	238·6	286·07	
Subordinate judges' courts—				(d)																					
Appeals from decrees ...	236	349	314	498	550	847	201	477	349	370	83,791 15 5	79,724 12 1	139	308	26	87	14	38	5	25	17	19	557·2	612·75	
Do orders ...	...	...	...	(e) 2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	639·0	
Grand Total ...	1,527	1,397x	1,469	1,881y	2,996	3,278	1,249	1,417	1,747	1,861	6,29,586 9 2	5,86,994 7 0	800	855	209	285	76	142	60	78	104	107	390·0	423·72	

*Excluding 51 appeals transferred to the District Judge's Court Bangalore. †Excluding 78 appeals transferred to the District Judge's Court, Bangalore. (a) Excluding 297 appeals transferred. (x1) Including 52 appeals received by transfer (including 1 from Shimoga Division.) (b) Excluding 2 appeals transferred. (d) Including 296 appeals received by transfer. (e) Including 2 appeals received by transfer.
(x) Excluding 350 appeals transferred. (y) Including 350 appeals received by transfer.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the jails and lock-ups in the Mysore State during the calendar year 1925.

Name of State	Number of prisons	Number of prisoners				Daily average		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of jails and lock-ups	Average period of detention of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts
		Remaining from previous year	Admitted during the year	Total							
				Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mysore ...	1 Central Jail, Bangalore 1 District Jail, Mysore 6 District Lock-ups 1 Special Lock-up at Kolar Gold Fields 71 Taluk Lock-ups	1,118	8,261	7,543	9,379	1,158·17	1,197·31	1,254	Rs. 1,72,091-2-1	Days 23	8

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Mysore State during the year 1924-25.

Name of State	Documents presented for registration during 1923-24		Nature of documents presented										Documents registered		Value of documents registered		Documents of which registration has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the end of the year		Remarks
			Mortgages		Sales		Wills		Money bonds		Miscellaneous										
	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Mysore ...	1,50,682	1,29,487	69,876	62,019	68,179	55,978	888	872	1,101	984	10,638	9,634	1,50,611	1,29,269	Rs. 4,61,77,304 15 4	Rs. 3,91,67,713 11 0	206	192	364	499	

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Mysore State during the year 1924-25.

Description	Past year (revised figures)			Present year			Remarks
	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realized	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realized	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Mortgages	61,919	1,75,33,307 13 0	1,22,286 4 0	69,815	1,96,81,643 9 0	1,34,213 8 0	
Sales	55,910	1,63,62,951 4 0	1,17,983 14 0	68,151	2 04,36,682 14 7	1,44,490 10 0	
Wills	870	4,91,879 4 2	4,991 8 0	882	5,42,132 8 4	4,887 4 0	
Money bonds	948	2,78,978 3 9	1,565 14 0	1,145	4,08,468 11 4	2,074 14 0	
Miscellaneous	9,622	45,00,357 2 1	31,160 8 0	10,618	51,08,377 4 1	34,381 6 0	
Fees realised on operations other than registrations in Books I, III, & IV.	.....	.....	23,689 14 6	.....	.....	23,216 13 9	
Total receipts ...	1,29,269	3,91,67,113 11 0	3,01,677 14 6	1,50,611	4,61,77,304 15 4	3,43,264 7 9	
Total expenditure ...	.....	.....	1,49,540 8 2	.....	.....	1,54,009 10 7	
Net profit ...	.....	.....	1,52,137 6 4	.....	.....	1,89,254 13 2	

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1924-25.

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on the 1st July 1924 (Final)	Receipts during the		Total in the current year 1924-25	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1925 (Preliminary)	Remarks
		Past year 1923-24	Present year 1924-25		Past year 1923-24	Present year 1924-25		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bangalore City	37,285	8,15,426	8,64,195	9,01,480	8,18,461	8,19,023	82,457	
1. Yelahanka	3,963	3,229	7,777	11,740	2,191	5,141	6,599	
2. Hoskote	2,171	5,427	5,506	7,677	4,689	5,177	2,500	
3. Sulebele	3,148	1,287	1,496	4,644	1,286	1,158	3,406	
4. Dodballapur	3,977	5,920	7,662	11,339	6,002	8,066	3,273	
5. Nelamangala	3,579	3,909	4,972	8,551	4,699	4,901	3,650	
6. Tyamagondlu	6,938	3,960	4,949	11,887	3,760	7,765	4,122	
7. Kankanhalli	2,252	3,712	3,487	5,739	3,436	3,369	2,370	
8. Magadi	6,232	4,808	5,851	12,083	5,647	4,903	7,180	
9. Closepet	1,351	3,950	3,896	5,247	5,098	4,505	742	
10. Channapatna	13,276	17,190	14,104	27,380	16,846	15,956	11,424	
11. Anekal	5,143	4,361	4,955	10,098	5,522	6,063	4,035	
12. Sarjapur	4,393	2,563	2,620	7,013	2,424	4,922	2,091	
13. Devanhalli	8,254	5,959	7,333	15,587	5,395	11,428	4,159	
14. Vadigenhalli	3,454	2,896	3,395	6,849	3,717	5,593	1,256	
Total ...	1,05,416	8,84,617	9,41,898	10,47,314	8,89,173	9,07,970	1,39,344	

KOLAR DISTRICT.

1. Kolar	5,865	27,828	23,570	29,435	27,318	25,547	3,888	
2. Bowringpet	3,724	24,712	21,520	...	20,358	23,138	2,106	
3. Chintamani	6,170	20,055	21,932	28,102	21,576	19,805	8,297	
4. Chikballapur	10,001	21,137	26,233	36,234	38,800	25,837	10,397	
5. Mulbagal	2,982	6,255	7 169	10,151	8,641	6,615	3,536	
6. Sidlaghatta	2,640	5,426	6,148	8,788	6,137	6,538	2,250	
7. Malur	346	3,813	3,552	3,898	5,205	3,150	748	
8. Srinivaspur	1,438	3,273	3,396	4,834	2,966	3,122	1,712	
9. Bagepalli	1,179	779	1,072	2,251	4,497	1,136	1,115	
10. Goribidnur	2,838	2,766	3,995	6,833	1,104	4,437	2,396	
11. Gudibanda	190	1,128	1,142	1,332	1,936	1,003	329	
Total ...	37,373	1,17,172	1,19,729	1,57,102	1,38,538	1,20,328	36,774	

Appendix XVI—*contd.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1924-25.

TUMKUR DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on the 1st July 1924 (Final)	Receipts during the		Total in the current year 1924-25	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1925 (Preliminary)	Remarks
		Past year 1923-24	Present year 1924-25		Past year 1923-24	Present year 1924-25		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Tumkur ...	1,03,122	39,619	57,188	1,60,310	36,475	1,40,645	19,665	
2. Maddagiri ...	334	7,076	7,807	8,141	6,265	7,760	381	
4. Sira ...	7,094	8,405	7,990	15,084	6,674	12,558	2,526	
5. Chiknayakanhalli ...	1,422	6,736	7,278	8,700	11,403	7,789	911	
6. Tiptur ...	90,061	29,226	24,397	1,14,458	27,652	41,354	73,104	
5 Gubbi ...	1,025	5,530	8,954	9,979	6,293	8,580	1,399	
7. Kunigal ...	9,412	7,133	7,400	16,812	7,544	6,921	9,891	
8. Pavagada ...	1,716	2,119	2,951	4,667	1,932	2,532	2,315	
9. Koratagere ...	545	2,477	3,076	3,621	3,413	2,686	935	
10. Turuvekere...	3,362	5,327	4,988	8,350	3,561	5,720	2,630	
Total ...	2,18,093	1,13,648	1,32,029	3,50,122	1,11,212	2,36,365	1,13,757	

MYSORE DISTRICT.

Mysore City ...	11,564	3,57,276	4,52,344	4 63,908	3,81,392	4,19,822	44,086	
1. Nanjangud ...	14,404	35,920	34,608	49,012	36,542	40,487	8,525	
2. Chamrajnagar	6,796	15,554	14,625	21,421	28,400	12,999	8,422	
3. Seringapatam	357	10,352	10,481	10,838	11,582	11,735	...	
4. Malvalli ...	8,686	6,811	9,318	18,004	7,191	5,523	12,481	
5. Saligrama ...	7,305	4,527	3,871	11,176	2,930	4,011	7,165	
6. Yedatore ...	9,617	4,040	3,916	13,533	3,364	3,215	10,318	
7. Hunsur ...	28,362	10,484	10,633	38,995	8,900	11,754	27,241	
8. Periyapatna...	4,318	2,148	1,920	6,238	3,478	3,684	2,554	
9. Heggaddevankote.	788	723	1,132	1,920	1,190	1,199	721	
10. Saragoor ...	1,099	1,501	1,331	2,430	1,654	1,737	693	
11. T.-Narsipur...	9,854	2,837	9,261	19,115	3,319	10,483	8,632	
12. Bannur ...	9,296	9,939	3,187	12,483	9,750	3,598	8,885	
13. Mugur ...	1,507	1,626	470	1,977	1,324	1,903	74	
14. Talkad ...	1,265	2,026	1,557	2,822	1,936	4,434	...	
15. Mandya ...	10	2,576	2,995	3,005	2,748	2,896	109	
16. Maddur ...	1,396	2,276	2,352	3,748	2,843	2,625	1,123	
17. Krishnarajpete	2,480	2,427	2,575	5,055	2,314	4,186	869	
18. Nagamangala	2,947	2,211	2,768	5,715	3,560	3,315	2,400	
19. French Rocks	7,104	5,576	6,739	13,843	6,179	5,088	8,755	
20. Melkote ...	1,025	2,407	1,845	2,870	3,419	2,707	163	
21. Ramasamudra	1,162	1,122	1,684	2,846	1,712	1,888	958	
22. Gundlupet ...	2,989	7,460	6,751	9,740	10,030	8,499	1,241	
Total ...	1,34,331	4,91,819	5,86,363	7,20,694	5,35,757	5,67,788	1,52,906	

Appendix XVI—*contd.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1924-25.

HASSAN DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on the 1st July 1924 (Final)	Receipts during		Total in the current year 1924-25	Expenditure during		Balance on the 30th June 1925 (Preliminary)	Remarks
		Past year 1923-24	Present year 1924-25		Past year 1923-24	Present year 1924-25		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Hassan	2,666	26,324	27,423	30,089	25,848	23,623	6,466	
2. Hole-Narsipur	1,857	14,895	15,363	17,220	15,042	17,328	—108	
3. Alur	21,472	9,109	7,106	28,578	8,603	28,029	549	
4. Saklespur	9,384	8,739	8,833	18,217	8,720	11,409	6,808	
5. Belur	2,798	6,003	6,337	9,135	5,190	5,258	3,877	
6. Arsikere	20,883	17,383	17,111	37,994	22,821	18,222	19,772	
7. Haranahalli	1,154	988	857	2,011	896	1,237	774	
8. Banavar	...	...	1,156	1,156	...	530	626	
9. Channarayapatna... ...	6,332	4,697	4,408	10,740	4,249	4,069	6,671	
10. Sravanabelagola	3,671	2,589	7,110	10,781	1,378	6,853	3,928	
11. Arkalgud	5,760	5,388	5,498	11,258	6,446	5,031	6,227	
12. Konanur	1,612	2,233	3,676	6,288	621	2,633	2,655	
Total ...	77,589	92,345	1,04,878	1,82,467	99,814	1,24,222	58,245	

SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

1. Shimoga	8,321	56,934	94,653	1,02,974	71,123	70,038	32,936	
2. Bhadravati	9,733	5,744	5,541	15,274	4,392	4,912	10,362	
3 Channagiri	4,393	5,462	4,979	9,372	4,442	5,427	3,945	
4. Hounali	5,659	9,558	4,684	10,343	3,898	4,812	5,531	
5. Nyamti	5,086	4,858	4,864	9,950	6,203	3,843	6,107	
6 Shikarpur	1,798	6,772	7,110	8,908	12,659	6,955	1,953	
7. Shiralkoppa	1,644	2,770	2,589	4,233	2,623	3,155	1,078	
8. Sagar	6,412	11,238	12,585	18,997	10,008	11,325	7,672	
9. Sorab	468	3,149	2,781	3,249	3,870	3,070	179	
10. Kallurkatte	4,207	2,564	2,672	6,879	2,591	2,715	4,164	
11. Tirthahalli	3,093	9,822	8,902	11,995	10,957	8,712	3,283	
12. Kumsi	1,680	2,442	2,018	3,698	1,737	1,884	1,814	
Total ...	52,494	1,17,432	1,53,378	2,05,872	1,34,504	1,26,848	79,024	

Appendix XVI—*concld.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1924-25

KADUR DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on the 1st July 1924 (Final)	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1924-25	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1925 (Preliminary)	Remarks
		Past year 1923-24	Present year 1924-25		Past year 1923-24	Present year 1924-25		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Chikmagalur	22,663	56,518	52,952	75,615	60,752	54,060	21,555	
2. Tarikere	3,213	35,400	30,296	33,509	34,346	29,090	4,419	
3. Birur	3,766	8,403	6,480	10,246	7,694	9,198	1,048	
4. Kadur	2,897	9,618	7,777	10,674	12,251	7,411	3,263	
5. Koppa	5,690	5,968	3,655	9,345	5,230	4,210	5,135	
6. Mudgere	3,899	7,433	5,846	9,745	6,390	6,370	3,375	
7. Narasimharajapura ...	4,869	3,855	3,950	8,819	3,537	4,787	4,032	
8. Sivane	3,268	1,212	1,293	4,561	725	1,558	3,003	
9. Ajjampur	1,481	1,545	1,809	3,290	1,501	1,776	1,514	
10. Sringeri	2,571	5,277	5,442	8,013	5,769	5,067	2,946	
Total ...	54,317	1,39,229	1,19,500	1,73,817	1,38,195	1,23,527	50,290	

CHITALDRUG DISTRICT.

1. Chitaldrug	2,843	33,368	36,348	39,191	53,418	36,463	2,728	
2. Davangere	25,308	79,013	67,407	92,715	93,749	84,201	8,514	
3. Harihar	1,696	12,008	22,443	24,139	22,874	14,360	9,779	
4. Challakere	7,846	11,719	11,068	18,914	8,310	12,726	6,188	
5. Hiriyur	6,700	5,161	4,787	11,487	4,678	5,113	6,374	
6. Hosdurga	9,474	5,934	6,138	15,612	6,153	11,785	3,827	
7. Holalkere	3,340	3,951	4,316	7,656	3,702	4,570	3,086	
8. Jagalur	4,830	5,568	5,654	10,484	6,796	6,588	3,896	
9. Molakalmuru	698	2,985	3,040	3,738	5,802	3,530	208	
10. Naikanhatti	3,692	2,499	2,450	6,142	1,663	4,578	1,564	
11. Mayakonda	1,114	1,161	2,513	3,627	1,831	1,540	2,087	
12. Malebennur	1,033	1,321	1,028	2,061	1,290	1,394	667	
Total ...	68,574	1,70,688	1,67,192	2,35,766	2,10,266	1,86,848	48,918	
Grand Total ..	7,48,187	21,26,950	25,24,967	30,73,154	22,57,459	23,93,896	6,79,258	

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Mysore State during 1924-25.

Month	July 1924	August 1924	September 1924	October 1924	November 1924	December 1924	January 1925	February 1925	March 1925	April 1925	May 1925	June 1925	Total	Total of the past year	Average of the past five years	Remarks
Mysore State.	15·76	5·22	4·99	2·21	2·03	0·42	0·00	0·00	0·28	2·57	4·98	5·52	43·98	40·74	36·20	

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement of prices of staple food grains in the Mysore State during the year 1924-25.

Quantity per rupee in seers and chataks (1/16th of a seer).

Article	During June 1924		During June 1925		Remarks
	Seers	Chataks	Seers	Chataks	
1. Wheat	3	11	3	15	
2. Rice (best sort)	3	13	3	15	
3. Do (common) ...	4	10	4	15	
4. Javar	7	8	8	5	
5. Ragi	7	10	9	12	

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1924-25.

Fund, Major, Finance and Service Heads	State Funds			Local Funds			Total works and repairs
	Original works	Repairs	Total	Original works	Repairs	Total	
Irrigation work charged to Revenue	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In charge of P. W. officers—							
Major works	2,32,540	.....	2,32,540	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minor works	92,592	3,00,255	3,92,847	1,417	3,84,421	3,85,838	.....
Establishment	.....	.....	1,48,032	.....	.....	59,351	.....
Tools and Plant	.....	.....	1,417	.....	.....	1,684	.....
Suspense	.....	.....	2,265	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	3,25,132	3,00,255	7,71,101	1,417	3,84,421	4,46,873	.....
In charge of Civil Officers ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grant-in-aid to Irrigation Cess Fund on account of Establishment...	.....	.....	42,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and Plant	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Irrigation Works ...	3,25,132	3,00,255	8,20,101	1,417	3,84,421	4,46,873	12,66,974
Civil Works—							
In charge of P. W. officers—							
Civil Buildings	3,68,411	1,57,034	5,25,445	30,345	11,994	42,389	.....
Communications	50,589	7,35,809	7,86,398	63,554	4,35,211	4,98,765	.....
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	38,890	1,92,946	2,31,836	.....	76,251	76,251	.....
Loss on Stock	.....	489	489	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment	.....	.....	4,52,035	.....	.....	1,34,019	.....
Tools and Plant	.....	.....	3,489	.....	.....	2,743	.....
Suspense	.....	.....	—91,407	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	4,57,890	10,86,278	19,08,285	93,899	5,23,456	7,54,117	.....
In charge of Civil officers—							
Civil Buildings	2,555	8,112	10,667	.....	.....	.....	.....
Communications	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Civil Works ...	4,60,445	10,94,390	19,18,952	93,899	5,23,456	7,54,117	26,73,069
26 Education—							
Works	27,996	.....	27,996	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment	.....	.....	4,730	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and plant	.....	.....	109	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	27,996	.....	32,835	.....	.....	.....	32,835
30 Grants for Public Improvements.	75,812	.....	75,812	.....	.....	.....	75,812
31 Army—12. Military Works—							
Works	32,654	30,336	62,990	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment	.....	.....	18,781	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and Plant	.....	.....	161	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total 31 ...	32,654	30,336	81,932	.....	.....	.....	81,932
33 Famine relief Works—							
Tank works	7,082	.....	7,082	.....	.....	.....	.....
Communication	9,658	.....	9,658	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	16,740	.....	16,740	.....	.....	.....	16,740

Appendix XIX—*concld.*

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1924-25.

Fund, Major, Finance and Service Heads	State Funds			Local Funds			Total works and repairs
	Original works	Repairs	Total	Original works	Repairs	Total	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
38 Krishnarajasagara works—Capital account ...	12,25,138	.....	12,25,138	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment ...	.....	.....	1,84,018	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	15,689	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suspense	.....	.....	—2,633	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	12,25,138	.....	14,22,212	.....	.....	.....	14,22,212
XXV Krishnarajasagara works-(Net receipts)							
(2) Working expenses ...	.....	41,180	41,180	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment ...	.....	.....	51,366	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	41,180	92,666	.....	.....	.....	92,666
XXVIII Kolar Gold Fields Water-works—(Net receipts)—							
(2) Working expenses ...	.....	92,788	92,788	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment ...	.....	.....	10,014	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....
Depreciation ...	.....	1,06,296	1,06,296	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	1,99,084	2,09,248	.....	.....	.....	2,09,248
Contribution works—							
In charge of P.W. officers—							
Irrigation Works ...	13,880	4,611	18,491	.....	.....	.....	.....
Civil Works—							
Civil buildings ...	61,580	40,646	1,02,226	.....	.....	.....	.....
Communications ...	11,466	362	11,828	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	21,999	23,371	45,370	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total contribution works ...	1,08,925	68,990	1,77,915	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment ...	.....	.....	19,271	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	417	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Civil Works ...	1,08,925	68,990	1,97,603	.....	.....	.....	1,97,603
8 Kolar Gold Fields Water Works—Depreciation Fund ...	.....	35,536	35,536	.....	.....	.....	35,536
21 Medical—							
(2) Hospitals and Dispensaries ...	2,522	.....	2,522	.....	.....	.....	2,522
22 Sanitation—							
(2) Public Health Institute	1,239	.....	1,239	.....	.....	.....	1,239
27 Agriculture—							
Civil Veterinary Hospital	1,056	.....	1,056	.....	.....	.....	1,056
Total State Funds and Local Funds ...	22,77,769	17,69,771	49,08,454	95,316	9,07,877	12,00,990	61,09,444

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the Mysore State during the year 1924-25.

District	Year	Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes		Young stock	Sheep	Goat	Horses and ponies	Mules and donkeys	Camels	Ploughs	Carts	Remarks
				Male	Female									
Bangalore	1924-25	169,062	260,275	7,650	52,934	144,023	234,231	349,376	2,610	10,275	...	113,572	38,635	Adopted from the figures of the quinquennial census of agricultural stock held in March and April 1925
Kolar		180,501	150,966	9,575	54,102	90,057	464,997	281,723	1,780	8,768	...	93,082	32,400	
Tumkur		192,885	168,105	7,329	44,405	104,575	556,802	307,622	1,974	6,345	..	111,522	29,579	
Mysore		312,356	392,941	9,285	84,771	202,897	599,507	380,636	2,453	7,188	11	209,950	66,142	
Hassan		200,689	194,830	7,391	51,082	121,870	236,338	120,873	2,035	1,857	...	103,749	19,994	
Shimoga		189,405	134,698	20,932	62,457	156,813	25,460	62,193	850	688	...	79,680	33,593	
Kadur		122,607	92,531	9,123	31,324	75,992	61,473	52,184	735	1,255	1	54,700	13,767	
Chitaldrug		173,474	99,551	10,456	78,460	97,714	313,223	187,410	1,968	4,169	6	75,280	27,205	
Total ...		1,540,979	1,424,097	81,744	459,535	993,941	2,492,021	1,742,017	14,475	41,045	18	841,535	261,315	

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise shops and Excise Revenue of the Mysore State during 1924-25

Name of State	Year	Country spirits (Arrack)		Opium		Ganja		Toddy (Date and Bagani)		Total		Remarks
		Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Mysore	1923-24.	604	27,62,351	97	93,024	254	4,77,134	2,614	39,60,648	3,569	72,93,157	
	1924-25.	599	26,60,577	97	90,667	254	4,94,472	2,595	36,44,466	3,545	68,90,182	

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure of the Mysore State for the year 1924-25.

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1923-24	Collection during the current year 1924-25	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash balance at the commencement of the year ...	...	...	...	99,52,769	83,00,474	...	...
A. Land Revenue—							
1. Assessment on Lands	12,09,138	1,05,57,530	1,17,66,668	99,09,632	1,06,76,120	1,17,781	9,72,767
2. Quit rent of Minor Inams and whole inam villages including Kayamgutta ...	1,62,267	5,61,503	7,23,770	5,14,683	5,40,973	3,056	1,79,741
Miscellaneous ...	2,60,487	11,33,118	13,93,605	10,78,815	10,55,203	12,110	3,26,292
Deduct—Refunds ...	...	*1,77,100*	*1,78,100*	*1,78,441*	*1,77,100*	...	...
Total ...	16,31,892	1,20,75,051	1,37,06,943	1,13,24,689	1,20,95,196	1,32,947	14,78,800
A 1. Mining Royalty and Leases—							
1. Royalty	...	13,14,470	13,14,470	13,89,154	13,14,470	...	...
2. Other leases ...	...	51,670	51,670	1,02,567	51,670	...	...
Deduct—Refunds ...	...	*1,071*	*1,071*	*945*	*1,071*	...	...
Total ...	...	13,65,069	13,65,069	14,90,776	13,65,069	...	...
B. Forest Revenue—							
1. Sandalwood ...	11,386	17,58,385	17,69,771	12,97,612	16,66,876	...	1,02,895
2. Timber and etc., removal by Govt. and Private Agency ...	7,69,697	22,20,288	29,90,185	22,01,115	17,11,285	30,415	12,48,485
3. Miscellaneous ...	15,610	52,911	68,521	1,22,452	60,510	48	7,963
Deduct—Refunds...	...	*768*	*768*	*2,611*	*768*	...	...
Total ...	7,96,893	40,30,816	48,27,709	36,18,568	34,37,903	30,463	13,59,343
C. Excise Revenue—							
1. Arrack ...	1,12,875	25,44,592	26,57,467	26,68,092	25,29,159	287	1,28,021
2. Toddy ...	3,11,225	36,49,324	39,60,549	37,31,604	34,52,296	1,218	5,07,035
3. Ganja and majum ...	12,556	4,92,885	5,05,441	4,73,953	4,86,226	49	19,166
4. Opium	3,424	89,743	93,167	92,266	91,174	320	1,673
Other receipts ...	30,927	1,58,022	1,88,949	1,75,262	1,87,617	1,332	...
Deduct—Refunds, etc.	..	*1,03,199*	*1,03,199*	*1,21,892*	*1,03,199*	...	...
Total ...	4,71,007	68,31,367	73,02,374	70,19,285	66,43,273	3,206	6,55,895
D. Stamp Revenue—							
1. General Stamps ...	...	8,19,553	8,19,553	7,37,481	8,19,553	...	
2. Court-fee Stamps ...	...	10,93,457	10,93,457	10,92,684	10,93,457	...	
3. Stamped paper for copies	...	64,622	64,622	62,924	64,622	...	
4. Plain paper for court purposes ...	...	5	5	190	5	...	
5. Duty on impressing unstamped and insufficiently stamped documents ...	...	32,186	32,186	28,485	32,186	...	
6. Fines and Penalties	...	22,489	22,489	23,070	22,489	..	..
Deduct—Refunds...	...	*90,246*	*90,246*	*84,201*	*90,246*	...	...
Total ...	...	19,42,066	19,42,066	18,60,633	19,42,066	..	...

Karnataka State Archives (Departmental Library) Accession No.....

Appendix XXII—*contd.*

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 192-324	Collection during the current year 1924-25	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
E. Law and Justice—							
1. Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property ...	...	11,520	11,520	4,879	11,520	...	...
2. Recoveries on account of pauper suits ...	...	4,177	4,177	3,225	4,177	...	...
3. Fees, fines, etc. ...	...	51,946	51,946	50,754	51,946	...	..
4. Miscellaneous ...	...	4,550	4,550	3,274	4,550	...	...
Deduct—Refunds ...	...	*14,333*	*14,333*	*13,269*	*14,333*	...	...
Total ...	...	57,860	57,860	48,863	57,860	...	...
F. Miscellaneous other receipts—							
1. Income and Miscellaneous taxes (mohatarfa in rural tracts, etc.) ...	3,82,692	18,08,602	21,91,294	17,59,840	19,37,798	95,308	1,58,188
2. Registration ..	...	3,38,958	3,38,958	2,97,105	3,38,958	...	...
3. Scientific and Miscellaneous Depts. ...	...	19,958	19,958	24,974	19,958	...	...
4. Pensions and Allowances. ...	...	60,526	60,526	42,617	60,526	...	...
5. Stationery and Printing ...	...	1,01,774	1,01,774	1,08,383	1,01,774	...	...
6. Miscellaneous ...	...	1,94,842	1,94,842	3,77,270	1,94,842	...	...
7. Jails ...	...	2,283	2,283	6,858	2,283	...	...
8. Police ...	...	35,658	35,658	22,958	35,658	...	...
9. Medical ...	...	57,320	57,320	59,372	57,320	...	...
10. Sanitation and Vaccination ..	...	20,220	20,220	14,762	20,220	...	...
11. Education ..	...	1,90,183	1,90,183	1,73,374	1,90,183	...	...
12. Army ...	...	68,854	68,854	74,360	68,854	...	...
13. Economic Conference and Co-operative Societies ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,82,692	28,99,178	32,81,870	29,61,873	30,28,374	95,308	1,58,188
G. Miscellaneous :— Extraordinary receipts ...	...	...	...	5,00,000	2,01,161		
1 Surplus Revenue of Assigned Tracts ...	...	...	...	6,03,482	5,25,406	...	...
2. Interest— i. Interest on Loans ...	...	...	...	77,621	86,677	...	...
ii. Interest on arrears of Revenue ...	...	...	...	42,876	56,733	...	...
iii. Interest on Investments ...	...	...	...	7,06,003	6,14,824	...	...
Deduct :—Refunds		...	...	*7,468*	*5,518*		
iv. Interest on capital for Sandal Oil Factories and advances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Civil Works ...	...	...	...	99,795	1,44,993	...	...
4. Agriculture ...	...	...	...	89,318	1,15,965	...	..
5. Industries and Commerce ...	...	...	...	2,997	7,806	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	21,14,024	17,48,047	...	...

Appendix XXII—*contd.*

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1923-24	Collection during the current year 1924-25	Remission during the current year 1924-25	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General. Commercial service							
1. Railways (Revenue Account) ...	...	17,21,183	17,21,183	12,12,845	17,21,183	...	...
2. Krishnarajasagara ...	...	—92,880	—92,880	5,84,692	—92,880	...	...
3. Electrical works (Revenue Account) ...	...	29,99,074	29,99,074	22,89,891	29,99,074	.	...
4. Iron Works Profits ...	...	—7,73,000	—7,73,000	—7,66,827	—7,73,000	...	...
5. K. G. F. Water Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Industrial Works (Net profits) ...	...	—8,714	—8,714	—2,050	—8,714	...	...
Total ...	...	38,45,663	38,45,663	33,18,551	38,45,663	...	...
Total Service Head Receipts	32,82,484	3,47,95,117	3,80,77,601	3,37,56,378	3,41,63,451	2,61,924	36,52,226
Interest on Railway Loan Sink Fund ...	...	4,71,068	4,71,068	...	4,71,068	...	..
Contribution by District Boards ...	...	1,87,593	1,87,593	...	1,87,593	...	...
H. Debt Heads—(Net)—							
1. Investment account...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
2. Debt ...	...	...	...	4,59,517	...	...	...
3. Unfunded Debt :—							
(*a*) Insurance and Provident Funds	...	7,34,302	7,34,302	5,49,997	7,34,302	...	...
(*b*) Savings Bank Deposits ...	...	16,05,975	16,05,975	14,63,616	16,05,975	...	...
(*c*) Endowment and other account ...	...	12,424	12,424	25,568	12,424	...	...
4. Reserve Funds ...	...	35,39,138	35,39,138	33,55,252	35,39,138	...	...
5. Local and other funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Deposits ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Advances ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Suspense accounts ...	...	6,23,353	6,23,353	2,59,677	6,23,353	...	...
9. Departmental balance	...	20,119	20,119	...	20,119	...	..
10. Loans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
11. Remittances ...	...	7,49,580	7,49,580	9,071	7,49,580	...	...
12. Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Debt Heads ...	...	72,84,891	72,84,891	61,22,698	72,84,891	...	...
Total receipts of service and debt heads ...	...	4,21,07,003	4,21,07,003	3,98,79,960	4,21,07,003	. .	...
Grand Total including opening balance ...		5,04,07,477	5,04,07,477	4,98,32,729	5,04,07,477	...	...

Appendix XXII—*contd.*

EXPENDITURE

Nature of expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure		Remarks
	Previous year 1923-24	Current year 1924-25	Previous year 1923-24	Current year 1924-25	
A. Tribute—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Subsidy to the British Government ...	35,00,000	35,00,000	35,00,000	35,00,000	
B. Refunds—					
C 1. Revenue Collection Charges—					
1. Land Revenue	27,27,000	27,01,000	26,62,362	28,47,375	
2. Forests	15,58,000	11,18,000	19,34,248	11,33,483	
3. Excise	4,15,000	4,12,000	4,15,038	3,99,931	
3 (a) Income-tax	76,000	83,000	73,847	78,517	
4. Stamps	80,000	87,000	77,145	80,452	
5. Registration	1,50,000	1,49,000	1,48,199	1,51,661	
Total ...	50,06,000	45,50,000	53,10,839	46,91,419	
C 2. Administration—					
1. Civil List	20,00,000	23,00,000	23,00,000	23,00,000	
2. General Administration	11,91,000	12,92,000	16,02,675	13,64,100	
3 Scientific and Miscellaneous Depts....	1,00,000	98,000	98,336	99,032	
4. Stationery and Printing Departments	3,27,000	3,40,000	3,11,446	3,41,100	
5. Miscellaneous	3,16,000	75,000	4,14,182	70,261	
6. Courts of Law...	10,35,000	10,76,000	10,29,701	10,07,570	
7. Jails	1,79,000	1,51,000	1,51,844	1,46,972	
8. Police	15,99,000	16,16,000	14,76,502	15,41,298	
9. Army	17,86,000	17,22,000	16,28,167	16,75,508	
Total ...	85,33,000	86,70,000	90,12,853	85,45,841	
D. Public Instruction	42,92,000	45,66,000	39,96,705	44,61,215	
E. Medical charges	9,88,000	9,88,000	9,56,651	9,93,848	
F. Religious charges	3,36,000	3,45,000	3,34,626	3,48,691	
G. Commercial Services—					
1. Railways and Tramways ...	17,00,000	12,00,000	7,29,731	9,08,297	
2. Krishnarajasagara Works ...	5,52,000	15,00,000	5,93,706	14,22,212	
3. Electrical Works	14,75,000	9,91,000	3,76,937	8,37,800	
4. Industrial Works	40,000	.....	22,099	—5,432	
5. Iron Works...	.....	.....	4,12,709	6,65,916	
Total ...	47,67,000	36,91,000	21,35,182	38,28,793	
H. Public Works—					
i. Irrigation Works	4,32,000	6,75,000	4,97,612	8,20,100	
ii. Civil Works	19,43,000	18,17,000	19,99,754	19,55,764	
Total ...	23,75,000	24,92,000	24,97,366	27,75,864	
I. Stamp Department—					
J. Pensions	11,82,000	13,07,000	15,46,188	16,24,518	

Appendix XXII—*concld.*

EXPENDITURE

Nature of expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure		Remarks
	Previous year 1923-24	Current year 1924-25	Previous year 1923-24	Current year 1924-25	
L. Miscellaneous—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Capitalisation Fund	...	...	...	...	
2. Supervision of Mines	2,21,000	2,15,000	2,08,102	2,08,939	
3. Sinking Fund	18,78,000	18,78,000	18,78,000	18,78,000	
4. Interest on debt and other obligations	31,30,000	33,01,000	30,32,086	34,63,878	
5. Reserve for interest on capital expenditure.	...	..	...	...	
6. Sanitation and vaccination ...	68,000	76,000	78,147	89,716	
7. Economic Conference	...	...	...	...	
8. Agriculture	6,72,000	7,42,000	7,35,733	8,11,470	
9. Industries and Commerce ...	1,63,000	1,44,000	1,59,359	1,47,947	
10. Industrial Development Fund Reserve	...	...	...	...	
11. Co-operative Societies	1,12,000	1,10,000	1,05,699	1,04,116	
12. Grants for Public Improvements ...	3,61,000	4,58,000	3,18,123	3,32,368	
13 Famine Relief	...	...	1,34,769	86,100	
14. Famine Insurance	...	...	...	...	
15. Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	...	1,000	—6,514	3,069	
16. ,, Electrical ,, ...	...	...	4,508	995	
17. Special Reserve for non-recurring expenditure.	...	...	1,29,000	...	
18. Extraordinary expenditure ...	...	...	5,00,000	2,01,161	
19. Deduct:—Expenditure met from balances at credit of Departments and Reserve Funds	...	...	*7,30,177*	*1,32,124*	
Total ...	66,05,000	69,25,000	65,46,832	71,95,635	
Total of Service and Capital Heads ...	...	...	3,58,37,242	3,79,65,824	
M. Debt Heads—					
1. Investment account	...	...	31,24,973	9,85,898	
2. Debt	...	...	...	2,928	
3. Unfunded Debt:—					
(a) Insurance and Provident Funds ...	...	...	...	...	
(b) Savings Bank deposits	...	...	...	...	
(c) Endowments for charitable and other purposes.	...	...	...	...	
4. Reserve Funds	...	...	...	...	
5 Local and other Funds	...	...	6,08,689	1,52,276	
6. Deposits	...	...	2,32,212	1,94,921	
7. Advances	...	...	2,09,757	7,29,543	
8. Suspense account	...	...	...	...	
9. Departmental balance	...	...	3,013	...	
10. Loans	...	...	3,00,083	3,25,243	
11. Remittances	...	...	...	...	
12. Miscellaneous	...	...	12,16,286	50,437	
Total Debt Heads ...	...	...	56,95,013	24,41,246	
Total Expenditure of Service and Debt Heads	...	...	4,15,32,255	4,04,07,070	
Cash balance at the close of the year ...	...	...	83,00,474	1,00,00,407	
Grand Total including closing balance ...	...	...	4,98,32,729	5,04,07,477	

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Mysore State during the Calendar year 1924.

Number of medical institutions	Number of patients treated		Results for in-patients						Expenditure	Daily average			Remarks
	Out-patients	In-patients	Number cured	Number relieved	Discharged otherwise	Died	Absented	Remaining under treatment		Out-patients	In-patients	Total	
									Rs.				
*181 Hospitals and dispensaries	21,50,768	23,403	14,535	4,859	2,091	1,409	...	509	10,45,545	11,827·63	895.86	..	

*Excludes 9 State non-public, 3 Private non-aided and 7 Railway Dispensaries.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital Statistics of the Mysore State for the Calendar year 1924.

Name	Population	Births		Increase	Decrease	Deaths		Increase	Decrease	Ratio per 1,000 of population				Remarks
										Births		Deaths		
		Past year (1923)	Present year (1924)			Past year (1923)	Present year (1924)			Past year (1923)	Present year (1924)	Past year (1923)	Present year (1924)	
Mysore State	5,859,952	105,854	105,816	.....	38	94,287	1,24,120	29,833	.....	18·06	18·05	16·09	21·18	

APPENDIX XXV.

Statement showing particulars as to the Educational Institutions maintained in the Mysore State for the year 1924-25.

Number of institutions: Past year 1923-24	Number of institutions: Present year 1924-25	Institutions	Number on the rolls on 30th June: Past year 1923-24	Number on the rolls on 30th June: Present year 1924-25	Average daily attendance: Past year 1923-24	Average daily attendance: Present year 1924-25	Expenditure from: State Funds	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	All other sources	Total
		A. PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		Colleges.										
		Colleges, English, for men	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do for women	...	...	...	...						
4	4	Colleges, Oriental, for men	334	288	231	207	50,126	...	...	30	594	50,750
1	1	Colleges, Teaching	11	11	11	10	12,705	..	...	...	80	12,785
5	5	Total ...	345	299	242	217	62,831	..	...	30	674	63,535
		Secondary Schools.										
21	22	High Schools, English, for boys	7,012	6,935	6,190	6,013	2,60,748	...	...	1,49,254	32,917	4,42,919
3	3	Do Vernacular, for boys	285	290	210	239	7,382	...	...	...	...	7,382
192	205	Middle Schools, English, for boys	20,697	21,137	15,677	15,947	4,98,603	18,203	120	13,456	19,194	5,45,976
313	321	Do Vernacular, for boys	6,912	6,966	4,757	4,641	1,94,860	11,207	...	539	2,701	2,09,307
4	5	High Schools, English, for girls	182	203	140	165	47,892	...	...	1,221	8,103	57,216
1	1	Do Vernacular, for girls	27	26	16	22	5,248	...	...	...	..	5,248
20	22	Middle Schools, English, for girls	1,401	1,974	967	922	51,492	1,805	...	5,772	16,237	75,246
56	53	Do Vernacular, for girls	956	902	638	637	38,130	20	...	...	2,594	40,744
610	632	Total ...	37,472	37,733	28,525	28,586	11,03,695	31,235	120	1,70,242	81,746	13,87,038
		Primary Schools.										
6,554	5,448	Primary Schools, for boys	209,218	211,902	149,251	1,48,956	9,28,580	3,32,413	25,652	141	7,950	12,94,736
729	700	Do for girls	34,961	35,901	24,143	23,373	1,98,808	1,25,899	19,147	2	16,616	3,58,472
7,283	6,148	Total ...	244,179	247,803	173,394	1,72,329	11,27,388	4,56,312	44,799	143	24,566	16,53,208
		School Education (Special).										
7	7	Training Schools for Masters	545	332	507	398	70,959	...	...	...	127	71,086
3	3	Do do Mistresses	56	60	50	43	14,541	...	...	48	3,585	18,174
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	17	Industrial Schools for males	1,018	1,181	814	845	1,01,405	...	...	60	54,574	156,039
4	1	Do do for females	176	14	136	11	570	...	...	960	7,020	8,550
4	4	Commercial Schools	541	628	386	367	11,750	...	...	4,203	1,117	17,070
1	1	Medical School	168	158	160	145	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	48	Sanskrit Schools	1,536	1,647	1,225	1,217	7,690	...	480	...	120	8,290
3	3	Schools for the Deaf, Mutes and the Blind	62	70	42	43	6,228	...	...	250	1,367	7,845
1	1	Engineering School	214	221	181	191	37,954	...	...	2,686	...	40,640
1	1	Agricultural School	18	31	18	24	10,077	...	...	..	...	10,077
...	...	Practical Instruction classes	...	...	...	...	7,702	3,548	...	...	...	11,250
93	86	Total ...	4,334	4,342	3,519	3,284	2,68,876	3,548	480	8,207	67,910	3,49,021
7,991	6,871	Total Public Institutions nd Direct Expenditure ...	2,86,330	2,90,177	205,680	2,04,416	25,62,790	4,91,095	45,399	1,78,622	1,74,896	34,52,802
		B. PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.										
...	...	Advanced	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,093	1,131	Elementary	16,762	16,018	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,093	1,131	Total ...	16,762	16,018	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Strength and Indirect Expenditure ..	...	...	...	...	9,43,963	1,55,390	...	1,53,319	52,493	13,05,165
9,084	8,002	Grand total of all institutions and total expenditure on public instruction.	3,03,092	3 06,195	2 05,680	2,04,416	35,06,753	6,46,485	45,399	3,31,941	2,27,389	47,67,967

* Provincial, includes indirect expenditure also.

W D 727—GPB—650—31-10-25.